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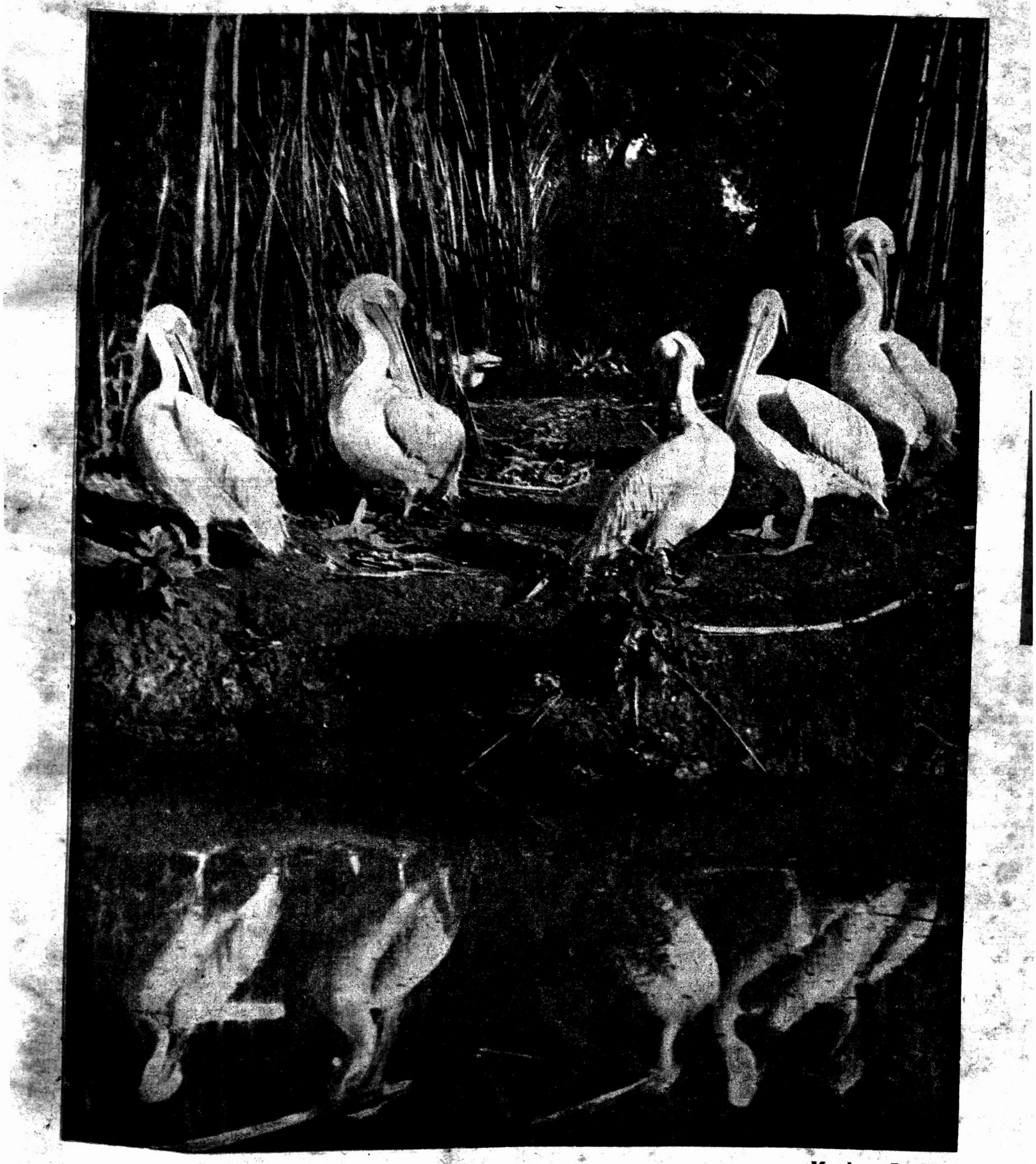
Big Bills



—Mazhar S. Master.

Secrets Of The Red Army

THE CHICKEN

THE TRUE STORY OF A SIMPLE RUSSIAN GIRL WHO WAS DUBBED "THE CHICKEN". BUT TO-DAY SHE PROUDLY WEARS THE ORDER OF THE RED STAR ON HER BREAST.

Summer had already begun. In the squares of Moscow they were selling peonies with the fragrance of roses. The luminous sky did not become dark even at night. It was hot in the barber's shop and there was a heavy smell of eau de cologne and powder which made one want to sneeze.

As yet unaccustomed to the work Klava felt shy in, touching the customers' rosy chins and noses. It made her feel hot all over. Behind the armchairs were the assistants in their white aprons, talking to the customers in slow voices as man to man. Klava was simply beneath their notice. "Chicken, that's what you are," the assistants would say indulgently, "What can you know, my Popsy, about the business?"

Sometimes officers from the front came to the shop. Covered with dust, they sat down in the chairs, wearily leaning back their brown sun-burnt faces and closing their eyes. Young boys in their new uniform came on their way to the front, all creaking with the new leather of their equipment, boots and belts.

Summer passed and autumn began, the gloomy Moscow autumn with frequent air-raid warnings. Klava's father went off to join a demolition battalion. October came with its early frosts, a terrible October when the enemy approached closer and closer to Moscow.

In the mornings the barber's shop was empty and damp. Through the window Klava could see the labour battalions and motor-transport moving along the street where instead of policemen stood a military traffic controller with two flags. Klava began to dislike her work more and more. Even in the summer she used to go in the evenings for Red Cross work and had passed her examinations. After a little thought, she decided to join a demolition battalion and get taken on as a stretcher-bearer.

When she reported it seemed to her that the officer murmured something about a chicken. She flared up and opened her mouth to answer him back, but quite unexpectedly the officer said that they would take her.

Klava was eighteen years old. She was short and stocky. When the soldiers went on training, she attached herself to them and learnt how to shoot and throw grenades. The first snow fell, and she went off with the troops for ski-training. Then they transferred her to a motor machine-gun regiment.

The decisive battle for Moscow was in progress and suddenly the company in which Klava was serving was ordered to the front, and Klava started moving with it.

"Here, where are you off to?" began one of the soldiers. But he stopped short when he saw Klava's face. The troops advanced to a village and neighbouring units started to attack. Then Klava saw her first wounded man.

She was standing near a ruined hut and could hear the thud of artillery close by and the scream of shells. The snow was black with the soot of the burning buildings. Suddenly Klava saw an unknown soldier standing near by with his throat torn by a splinter his mouth torn and blood pouring from his chin.

Klava went quickly to him, unbuttoning her first-aid haversack. "Oh God! what a terrible wound," she said to herself as she ran, "It is all torn open. I shall never be able to get the flesh together again."

She was a long time with the soldier, but she bound him up tight according to all the rules which she had learnt. Already it seemed to Klava that war was not so frightful and dangerous after all now that she had been in her first action.

Our troops hurled back the enemy from the village. The Germans opened trench-mortar fire on the company. Bombs began to burst among the troops and caused casualties.

Someone cried out, "Klava, help me!" Klava rushed forward, but she saw that Lyosha Zaborov who was standing near her had suddenly sat down and then began to crawl along the snow. She ran to him. There was a fearful rattling noise in his throat and his eyes sparkled dryly and strangely. Klava with horror called to mind an electric lamp which flares up before it burns out. For the first time she saw before her a dying man.

"Lyosha! she cried. My poor little Lyosha!"

Tears filled her eyes. She took him by the hand when suddenly she heard a groan close by. It was the political instructor Sukharev.

"My legs," he cried between his clenched teeth, "Oh my legs are broken." Lyosha's fingers were already growing cold in her grasp. Letting them go Klava ran to Sukharov. Tears were pouring down her cheeks and freezing with the cold. Clenching her teeth she bound up the groaning Sukharev. A bomb burst at her side and Klava felt a burning sensation in her back.

She saw an officer at her side. Breathing hard, she raised her face to his and said, "I am wounded in the back."

"How can you be wounded if you are standing up?" said the officer quite quietly. "What is up with you, chicken?"

With astonishment she realised that she felt no pain or weakness. She saw that the second-in-command, Postnikov was wounded, bound him up and dragged him underneath a tree. She bound up Sarokin and Zverkov and another unknown man who was wounded in the head. The bombs burst more and more frequently and suddenly she heard an officer crying out, "Get off to the wood with the wounded!"

"Alone?" she asked him.

"Don't you hear what I say?" cried the officer, "Get off, I tell you."

The company moved forward and she remained alone with the groaning men round her. She had to drag them off somehow to the wood. Another bomb burst near her and the fire became heavier.

Klava went to the tree, grasped a thick branch and then another and made sticks out of them which she distributed to the wounded. With the help of the sticks the wounded slowly made their way forward.

Klava ran to Sukharev, but he was quite unable to move and as she caught hold of him by the hands and shoulders to drag him off, he groaned and cried "You are hurting me. Leave me alone. You are hurting me."

She let him go but soon returned to him again and in silence, not listening to his groans, dragged him forward over the snow. Clenching his teeth he stopped groaning, but she felt that every part of his body was quivering with pain.

When she had got Sukharev away, she returned to Sarokin who was seriously wounded.

Lyosha Zaborov was lying as before, face downwards in the snow. She turned him over, and silently kissed his icy lips. Bending down, she unbuttoned his coat and took out of his pocket his Consommol card and hid it in her bosom. Then she took his automatic and slung it across her chest. After this, she dragged Sarokin to the wood.

The remainder of the wounded had moved off with the help of the sticks. The road was quite clear and a motor ambulance was awaiting them. Klava started to arrange the wounded in it when the Germans opened fire on the ambulance with machine-guns. At last the ambulance started and Klava returned to Headquarters.

There she heard that the Commanding Officer was wounded and she went straight back.

She ran along through the smoke-blackened wood amid the roar or bursting projectiles. Her back burned more and more, but she ran on until she saw the Company Commander. He was walking towards her quite calmly, completely unhurt. When she saw him she said nothing but simply stood there with her mouth open.

The Moscow district has now been cleared of the enemy. Once more children are going to school in Solnechnogorsk. Mojaisk has come to life again and Volokolamsk is licking its wounds. The Red Army continues its advance. Wounded soldiers lie in hospital and Klava looks after them, small, neat and resolute, with the Order of the Red Star on her breast.

The Poet's Dilemma

(By C. Day Lewis)

Poetry was born from magic: it grew up with religion; it lived through the age of reason: is it to die in the century of propaganda?

Not death, perhaps, but a self-defensive cataleptic trance. For what hope has it of making itself heard in such a pandemonium of slogans, national anthems, headlines, tips from the horse's mouth, straight talks, loud speakers, manifestos, monkey business, madhouse gossip and high-explosive ideals? Poetry is based on the principle of free individual interpretation; you must create the meaning of each poem out of your private experience. But life for the average child of the twentieth century becomes an endless series of extension-lectures on everything under the sun; every item of his experience is explained to him—and worse, he is told exactly what his reaction to it should be. Who is he, then, to claim an individual interpretation of anything, let alone poetry?

There has never been complete freedom of interpretation for anyone at any time; the more vital a religion has been, the more plainly it has told Man what he must believe in one direction—and the more freedom of choice and interpretation is has given him in all other directions. There is a lost world between "This is the Catholic Faith: which except a man believe faithfully, he cannot be saved," and "Drink Guinness: it is good for you." Poetry has its roots in incantation; its effect has always been to create a state of mind: but it may well despair of competing with the incantation of Big Business, Bigger Navies, Brighter Churches, and all the other gang-yells of Hell's Angels.

* * *

That is one thing. And then another. The learning to read poetry takes as much patience and concentration as the learning to write it, and both are still more difficult outside a tradition. When the Puritans disestablished the arts from their religious foundation, the aristocratic tradition stepped in and took full charge of them. There are obvious defects in the system of patronage but at least it kept alive the prestige of the arts, gave individual artists a definite audience, and provided a fixed centre from which their work could radiate over society. That to read poetry is a gentlemanly occupation is not a very high-class motive for reading it, but it ensured poetry against neglect; and the fact that it was snob appeal which stared you reading poetry by no means prevents you from coming to comprehend its real poetic appeal.

Again, the fact of universal elementary education is inimical to poetry. It has tended to depress the culture of the minority below the point at which a full understanding of poetry becomes possible, without raising the culture of the majority to that point. Here I particularly wish to avoid being misunderstood. I am not claiming poetry as a preserve for the intellectual: that it has undoubtedly become so seems to me a thoroughly unfortunate state of affairs. A great deal of poetry is accessible to the simple, uneducated person; its dramatic quality, its music, much of its metaphor sprang from his kind of simplicity: the innocent heart, the single eye will always recognize them again. Complete unsophistication and complete sophistication—natural and acquired wisdom—are poetry's friends. It is superficial culture, the iron frost of partial self-consciousness, the treacherous thin ice of elementary knowledge, that render the approaches to poetry impassable for so many.

* * *

A very much denser obstruction is in the process of being erected now by literary critics. In so far as this is true, it is because these critics are not really interested in poetry, but only in their own feelings. Thus it is that we find, instead of criticism, the "reviewer's" views on everything under the sun expect the book that is supposed to be in question, spontaneous tributes to his own personality, literary chat, a style as mechanically exhibitionist as a shopwalker's gestures—the author's work continually used as a kind of foil, stalking-horse or what you will for the critic's ego. The series of shrines, dedicated to themselves, which critics construct in the place of criticism, interpose a formidable barrier between poetry and the reader.

It is a truism that a sound society makes for sound individuals, and sound individuals instance a sound society. For the poet living in a society undeniably sick that truism has turned into a dilemma. Standing as a man between two worlds he stands as a poet between two fires. On the one hand, the Communist tells him that he is no better than a dope-peddler unless he "joins the revolution," that he is unhappy and ineffective because he is trying to live in two worlds at once, and that (although the achievements of "bourgeois" art are undeniable and to be respected) the function of artists at the present crisis is to help lead men out of the bourgeois position towards the proletarian, to be propagandists for the new world. On the other hand, the bourgeois critic rebukes him for allowing a sympathy with Communism to drive him into a kind of writing that at any rate sounds very like propaganda, asserting that an ideology is only useful to the poet in so far as it is felt and that ideas, whether revolutionary or reactionary, must never be more to the poet than the raw material

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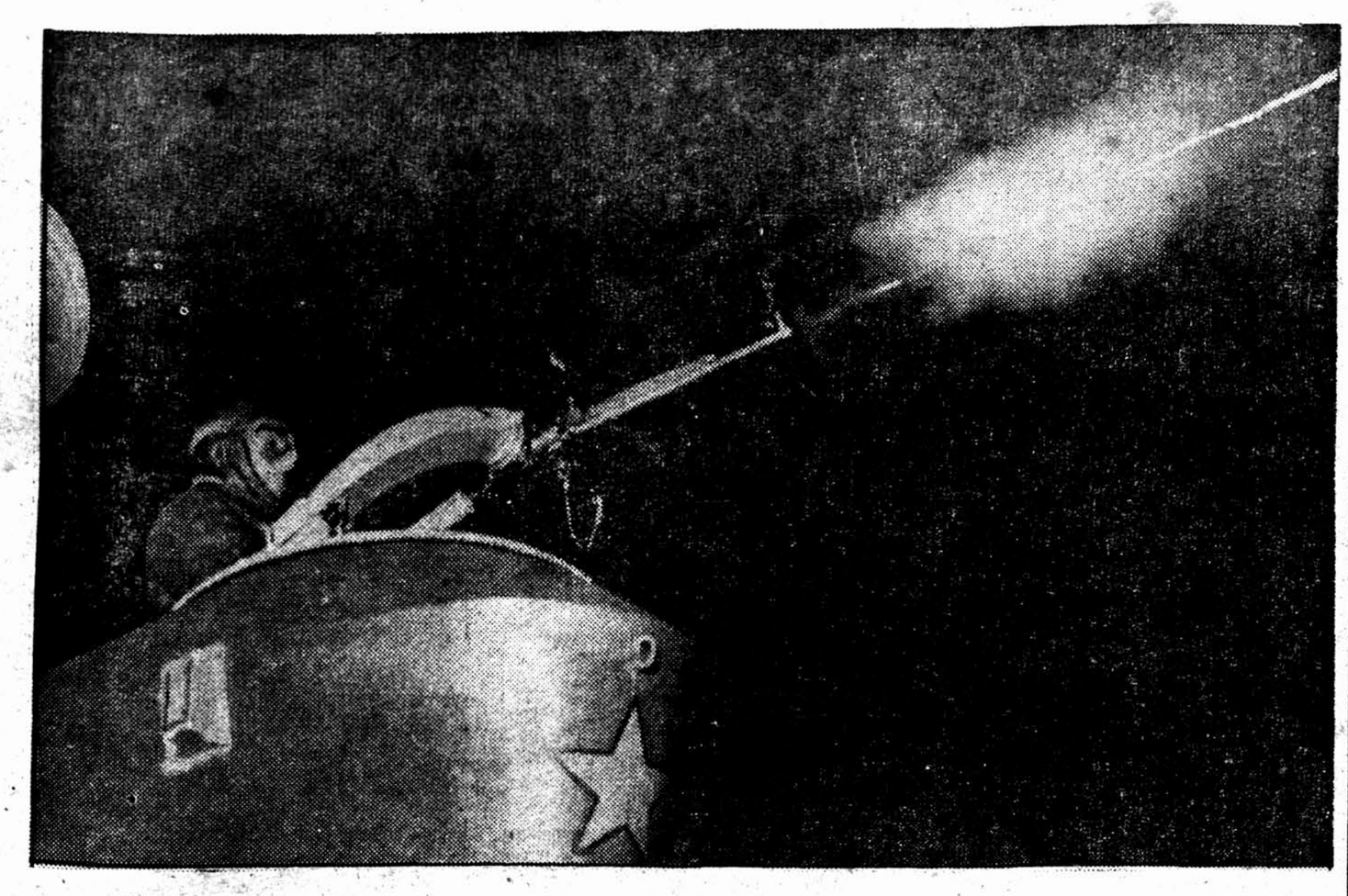

The Black Sea fleet in an air combat with German fighters.

SECRETS OF THE RED ARMY

Amazed by the courage and staunchness of the Soviet troops, many people in the world are intrigued by the question: How is it that the Red Army succeeded where other armies failed?

This authoritative article by a Russian writer gives the reply.

HITLER, the ferocious enemy of the freedom-loving nations, grown insolent because of his long series of crimes committed with impunity, imagined himself to be invincible.

He suddenly and perfidiously launched his hordes against the Soviet Union. The whole world awaited the issue of this predatory attack with bated breath.

The enemy had several temporary but quite considerable advantages, due to the fact that on the eve of her attack on the Soviet Union Fascist Germany already had been placed on a war footing; she had compelled practically the whole of Europe to work for her; having already been at war in Europe for two years, she had mastered modern forms of warfare, had familiarised herself with modern weapons of war and had a seasoned army; she had a numerical superiority in tanks and partly in aircraft; furthermore, owing to the suddenness of her attack, she had the advantage of the initiative. Such being the case, even the foes of Hitler in Europe seriously doubted whether the Red Army could withstand the German war machine.

Crucial Question

But as week followed week the world was amazed at the staunchness of the Soviet troops, and all progressive men and women began to breathe more freely: here at last was an army capable of withstanding and of repulsing Hitler's hitherto undefeated hordes. Fighting hard and with supreme heroism, the Red troops succeeded in saving their country and passed to the counter-offensive.

Amazed by the courage and staunchness of the Soviet troops, many people in foreign countries are intrigued by the question: how is it that the Red Army succeeded where other armies failed?

The source of the Red Army's strength lies in the character of its organization, in the history of its origin and the long struggle it fought—a patriotic and just struggle for liberation—in the support accorded it by the entire people, and in the armaments and machinery with which the country has furnished it.

The birth of the Red Army dates back to that memorable day of February 23, 1918, when its young detachments utterly routed the German invaders at Pskov and Narva.

In the course of the succeeding twenty years and more the Red Army was trained in a military doctrine based on the traditions of all the wars of liberation of the Russian people and of its eminent military leaders (Alexander Nevsky, Dmitry Donskoy, Minin, Pozharsky, Suvorov and Kutuzov), and on the rich experience of the wars of liberation of the past twenty-five years. Every war it fought it ended victoriously.

Flesh And Blood

The Red Army enjoys the support and esteem of the entire Soviet Union. It is part of the flesh and blood of the Soviet people, its leaders are the people's leaders, its heroes are the people's heroes, and every one of its victories is a victory of the Soviet people and for the Soviet people.

The fraternal ties binding the Soviet nations have grown even stronger and more firmly welded in the fire and storm of the present patriotic war against Hitler's bandit armies. All the nations of the Soviet Union—Russians and Ukrainians, Kazakhs and Tajiks, Belorussians and Georgians—are fighting in defence of their country. The Nazis have tried their hardest to split the U.S.S.R. and to incite its nations one against another, but they have failed to find Quislings on Soviet soil and their plans have suffered a fiasco. Hitler has appointed his governor-generals in the occupied Soviet territories. But these puppets too will pay the penalty at the hands of the Soviet people as the Red Army continues its advance westward.

The noble and exalted aim of this present war against the Nazi invaders and the consciousness of the justice of his cause with which every soldier of the Red Army is imbued, spurs the Red troops on to feats of valour and engenders thousands of heroes and tens of thousands of valiant and dauntless fighters for their country. Heroism is a mass phenomenon in the Red Army. The valour of the twenty-eight guardsmen of the Major-General Panfilov Division, who withstood the assault of fifty-four German tanks, amazed the world.

Heroes All

Then there is the case of Private Durda, a native of Soviet Turkmenia. During an attack, the commander and the political instructor of his company were killed, and Durda himself had his right arm torn away by a trench mortar bomb. He bled profusely, but snatching up the severed arm with his left hand, he held it aloft like a flag and cried: "Private Durda assumes command of the company. Forward, in Stalin's name!" Carried away by his heroism, the company dashed into the attack, and its example was followed by the whole battalion.

Then there is the memorable exploit of Captain Nikolai Gastello. While engaged in an air combat over a German tank column, an enemy shell pierced his fuel tank and his airplane was enveloped in flames. But Captain Gastello spurned the idea of baling out on enemy territory. He preferred death to the disgrace of captivity, and at the same time he decided to inflict on the enemy the maximum damage. He hurled his burning craft into the thick of the enemy's tanks, which were refuelling. Dozens of fuel cars blew up with his own plane.

In his last mortal combat with three Nazi fighter planes, pilot Pyotr Igashev launched his burning bomber at an enemy fighter and rammed it. There have already been scores of instances of this new form of air combat, when Soviet pilots rammed enemy craft: by January 1, 90 Soviet pilots had rammed 96 enemy craft. The supreme valour and fighting morale of Soviet tank troops has had to be admitted even by the Germans themselves.

Partisan Movement

An order-of-the-day issued to the German 38th Tank Regiment says: "The enemy's tank troops are distinguished by stubbornness and pertinacity in attack and mutual assistance in battle. They fight to the bitter end. Hitherto not a single enemy tank crew has ever surrendered and have preferred death instead". Every day Soviet troops display feats of heroism and valour. Many a volume will be written about them. The German soldiers, on the other hand, are not backed by a consciousness of the justice of their cause; they have no lofty aims to

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The Crimean front. A patrol of Cossack automatic riflemen forcing a height.

P. V. B.

By

D. G. Tendulkar

By now the three letters P.V.B. have become a house-hold word. In every nook and corner of the city you observe a P. V. B. batch and a P.V.B. centre. What is this magic word P.V.B. and who floated it?

P.V.B. was born on 16th February 1942. About 6 members of the B. P. C. C. who were just released from prisons sat together and taking stock of the situation when the enemy was at the gates of Hindusthan decided upon the immediate formation of the People's Volunteer Brigade. P.V.B. is People's Organisation. It is a non-party, non-communal body controlled by representative citizens.

The principal aims and objects of the P. V. B. are:

(a) To organise volunteers (both men and women) in the City of Bombay to assist citizens in their security and self-defence in times of distress resulting from the war, riots and such other calamity.

(b) Such organisation will be on the basis of non-violence.

(c) The P. V. B. will be non-political and non-communal in all its activities and will work in harmony and co-operation with any other organisations working for similar ends.

(d) To co-operate with similar organisations in the Province of Bombay.

Over 12,000 Volunteers

The P. V. B. has to-day over 12,000 volunteers, 1,500 first-aiders and more than 500 fire-fighters and the number is increasing daily. Thirty-five women's organisations, fifty-five Trade Unions, Independent Labour Party of Dr. Ambedkar, Samata Dal, Hindusthan Scouts' Association, many of the schools and colleges, and many other important institutions are actively participating in the P.V.B. The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee is the back-bone of P. V. B., whose headquarters are in the famous Jinnah Hall.

The only important organisation, which is not in the P. V. B. is the Muslim League. To-day P. V. B. exists all over India, and everywhere it is conducted after the Bombay pattern. Therefore it is instructive to know its organisational structure.

For the purpose of organisation, the city of Bombay is divided as under:

(1) Seven Municipal wards as delimited by the Bombay Municipality. (2) Each ward is divided into several 'circles'—the circle being a homogeneous geographical area. (3) Each circle is sub-divided into a number of convenient 'sectors'—the sector being a smaller and well-defined geographical area. (4) Each sector is further sub-divided into various 'centres'—centre being a compact and homogeneous locality. (5) Each centre is further split up into different 'units'—the unit being a chawl or a group of chawls in one place.

There are about 40,000 buildings in Bombay and the P. V. B. intends to organise them in ten-thousand units. So one can imagine the gigantic work, the P.V.B. has undertaken.

Controlling Body

The official control of the P.V.B. functions as follows:

1. The P. V. B. is advised from time to time by a General Body composed of prominent citizens and representatives of various organisations taking part in its activities.

2. The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has appointed a Board of Control of 32 members from among its own members as well as representatives of other organisations who agree to join in the work of P. V. B.

3. The personal of the Board of Control is as follows:

(a) The President of the Board of Control is the President of the B. P. C. C., that is, now Sjt. Nagindas T. Master.

(b) The General Secretary of the Board of Control is one of the General Secretaries of the B.P.C.C. Sjt. S. K. Patil is the General Secretary of the P. V. B.

(c) The G. O. C. is appointed by the B. P. C. C. and Sjt. Asoka Mehta holds that position.

(d) The Chief Medical Officer of the P. V. B. in charge of the Medical Aid, appointed by B.P.C.C. The P.V.B. has been fortunate in having Dr. M. D. D. Gilder as its C. M. O.

(e) The treasurer of the P.V.B. is also appointed by the B.P.C.C. Sjt. Ratilal Gandhi is the treasurer.

The Board of Control consists of leading citizens of Bombay. It includes prominent businessmen, including the President and the Secretary of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, and some of the younger persons like Madan Mohan Ruia, Ramnath Podar and Shantikumar Morarji among business magnets. Labour is authoritatively represented by Mr. N. M. Joshi and R. A. Khedgikar. There is on the Board the speaker of the legislative Council, Mr. Nurie, an ex-Minister of Bombay and Mr. S. A. Brelvi, the editor of the "Bombay Chronicle". A number of prominent non-Congress men such as Dr. Alban D'Souza and Mr. D. V. Pradhan are members of the Board. Every community is represented on the Board. Every one of the members of the Board deserves a separate mention because they have all record of public service to their credit. It would be invidious to pick and select any one. It is a Board that would bring credit to any organisation.

Beehive Of Activity

The head office of the P. V B., situated in the Jinnah Hall remains open from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. It hums with activity from early in the morning to late at night It collects statistics; it supervises the work of 8 division offices and 105 circle offices. It checks the reports from the different P. V. B. offices as regards their daily activities. It sends out trainers to different wards to educate the volunteers in A. R. P. work. It arranged meetings in every ward to educate the people as to how to defend themselves and to organise for the emergency. On the ground-floor of the Jinnah Hall there is an exhibition full of charts, and implements as to how to face air-raid, especially prepared to suit Indian conditions.

Practical demonstrations are given to the public from time to time so that the public should get A. R. P. minded. The P. V. B. has prepared special booklets, such as "Some Useful Hints", "What to do in an Air-Raid", and "First Aid for the benefit of a layman." At the P.V.B. Headquarters there is a sales and show-room of these booklets and specially manufactured implements such as shovel, axe, stirrup pump, pair of tongs etc. The cost of these implements, first-aid box, water-buckets, sand-bags, etc. does not exceeds rupees 135. As soon as any building purchases such an equipment and trains a few tenants, an adequate P. V. B. post is set up.

The P. V. B. has divided Bombay, for facilitating the work, into 105 circles and about 300 sectors. A number of units like one mentioned above make up a sector. Two to four sectors makes up a circle. A sector is a small locality that one is expected to know intimately. A sector contains about 100 houses and 2,500 inhabitants. A circle includes from four to five hundred houses and about 10,000 inhabitants.

Be Prepared

It is advisable to put the minimum strain on the organisation that you are starting in your locality. It is, therefore, imperative to give the people the necessary training in precautions against air-raids well in advance of any raids. Your first duty is, therefore, to organise in your Circle, parties of volunteers who will get themselves trained in A. R. P. work and who will take on the responsibility of going around from house to house and explaining to the people the precautions to be taken against air-raids. It is best to start now and get ready. Remember that PREVISION IS PROVISION. Once you know what is likely to happen. you will immediately realise that, short of leaving Bombay, whatever precautions you take to meet the emergency, you cannot do much by yourself. The emergency will last as long as the war.

You might say that the Government will make all the arrangements for you, and the police will protect you. That may be, but there are certain emergencies when one might do well to remember that SELF-HELP IS THE BEST HELP.

The P. V. B. has been sending trained volunteers to every building in Bombay to explain to the people, in as simple a manner as possible, these precautions. The P. V. B. has prepared special charts that will help every one to understand the precautions fully and easily. These charts are self-explanatory and they cost Re. 1 for a set of six.

Practice Exercises

But in A. R. P. mere training is not enough. Repeated practice exercises are necessary. The precautions must become a second nature. Therefore P. V. B. regularly organises such exercises in every ward.

The people must know which are the Safety Rooms in their buildings. They should be advised about taking cover, where they should sit, and what provisions and what precautions they should take. The P.V.B. has issued an Information Booklet on "Safety Rooms."

Every Circle must have twenty to thirty volunteers trained in First Aid who constitute First Aid Squads for day and night duty. They are being attached to First Aid Posts that are being set up by the P. V. B. A First Aid Post is an emergency hospital of 3 or 4 beds where casualties will receive immediate attention in an emergency. Such posts are being set up throughout Bombay. The First Aid Course is of twelve lectures and can be finished in three weeks. The P. V. B. has trained up over a thousand volunteers in First Aid.

If there is an air attack on Bombay it may be that a number of people may be injured. Many of them are likely to need transfusion of blood if they are to be saved. For this the P. V. B. is helping to create a Blood Bank where blood will be stored.

Fire Fighting

You may have taken the necessary precautions against air-raids, but supposing an incendiary bomb falls on your building, will you be able to tackle it without aid? Therefore the P. V. B. is organising Fire Fighting Parties. It has sent a number of volunteers as additional Firemen at the various Fire Brigades in the city. But their job will be to tackle major

(Continued on Page 21)

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Mural Traditions Of Kathiawar

A Recent Discovery

By P. C. MANIAR

Krishna and the Gopis

Saraswati

The last vacation of the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, of which I am a diploma class student, offered me an unexpected but delightful occupation. I spent it at Bhavnagar in Kathiawar where, at the instance of a friend, I came in touch with another artist Miss Mena Kapadia, who was then painting pottery. We both started sketching some examples of wood-carving for which the building occupied by the Mahila Vidyalaya is noted.

On the third day of my visit to the building I noticed faint traces of paintings covered by the layer of white-wash on one of the walls of a lobby. I tried an experiment of removing the layer at the spot and succeeded in exposing a portion of a mural painting. Having been initiated in Indian art by Mr. J. M. Ahivasi—the well-known exponent of that art in Western India—in his class of Indian design, I could not resist the temptation of exploring the whole wall in search of Indian paintings.

Mythological Subjects

With the valuable co-operation of Miss Kapadia I scrubbed out the overlying layer of white-wash in the entire length of the wall and exposed a frieze of murals about 50 ft. x 1 1|2 ft. Some of the murals appeared to have been damaged and at a few spots could not be separated from the layer of white-wash. The paintings are Indian in style. The subjects are mainly mythological with a few others such as a procession and musicians' group. The colours which have retained, though faintly, their identity are red, yellow and black.

The sight of the murals delighted me and at the same time inspired me to record them. With the help of Miss Kapadia I managed to make several tracings of which a few are reproduced herewith. The practical part of my pleasant occupation took over a month's time and I must express my grateful thanks to Miss Kapadia for her valuable help and co-operation.

The building in which this treasure of Indian painting hitherto lay hidden belongs to the Sthanakavasi Jain sect and is at present occupied by the Mahila Vidyalaya. It was given in donation, to this sect, by Sir Chunilal Bhaichand Mehta—a philanthropist—an ex-Sheriff of Bombay and a popular figure in the business-world of India. The building appears to have been originally built by the ruling house of Bhavnagar State probably a century ago. It is freely decorated with wood-carving and it now reveals the traditions of mural painting in Kathiawar.

Light On Kathiawar Art

Mr. J. M. Ahivasi, of the class of Indian Design of the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, on being interviewed expressed his opinion as follows:—

It appears from the tracings that the murals have an affinity with the Rajasthani School. Just as the Vrajabhasha was a favourable medium of expression with some of the poets of Gujarat and Kathiawar, the Rajasthani School was popular with the artists of these provinces. The episodes of Krishna's life among the subject-matters also lend support to my view. The figure-work shows profiles as well as three-fourths. Some of the compositions are beautiful, one of them being "Kalia-mardan".

The draperies are reminiscent of the times of the artists. A curious mythological bird appears like Ajabgulmeri in conception. One of the outstanding features of the murals is sound animal-study which is reflected in the accurate portrayal of horses, bullocks and elephants. The series of murals, as judged from this tracings will, I believe, throw important light on the traditions of art in Gujarat and especially in Kathiawar and will, if preserved and published, make a substantial contribution to the artistic material which the province of Kathiawar has so far yielded.

(Below) The Orchestra (Right) A Musician

A Rationalist's Reply To Joad

By R. HARI

A recent issue of the "Sunday Chronicle" carried a reproduction of Prof. C. E. M. Joad's broadcast talk entitled the "Revival of Religions." The article, though harmless, assumes a misleading character when attested by so eminent a thinker as C. E. M. Joad, to whose writings many youths of this country including the present writer look for guidance and inspiration.

It is, therefore, not without reason that a lesser mortal like myself should dare cross swords with him and not allow the ideas expressed therein to go unchallenged.

In a facile and convincing way, pleading for moral values via the path of religions he attributes the rise of Hitler and the present war due to the lack of religion. This erstwhile rationalist grown religions completely forgets that there have been any wars before. If this war is due to the lack of religion it would be interesting to know what were the previous wars due to. Equally irrational are his statements that the present generation has grown up without a creed or a code and that Hitler, is a punishment from God for a world gone astray. One wonders how such illogical statements should emanate from such a logical head. It is doubtful whether going to churches and believing in a few stupid dogmas would have averted the present war. It is equally foolish to suppose that moral values can be inculcated in such a manner.

The method has been tried and it has proved a deplorable failure making hypocrisies out of Religions. "Love thy neighbour" becomes merely a play of words in a society which has no room for such sentiment. In our every day practical life, struggle, competition, grab and exploitation are the key notes of animal existence and survival. Will it, therefore, not be reasonable that before preaching for moral values we must first revise the whole basic structure of society where-

(Continued on Page 21)

In Defence Of The Black-Out

By G. N. Acharya

Moon-worshippers, star-crossed lovers, black-paper sellers, Civic Guards and railway officials are only a few of those who will be unhappy if the black-out is abolished.

If to-morrow the bells of victory ring around the globe and in one outburst of spasmodic joy, the black-out is abolished and all Bombay is lit up again in the blinding glow of its myriad lights, the vast majority of citizens will no doubt rub their eyes in momentary irritation, but they will soon be happy and wander gleefully along the well-lit streets.

Not so I. I will be definitely unhappy. I love the black-out. Not that it has no drawbacks and dangers; but nothing in the world is perfect. And after duly considering everything that can be said against it, I would far rather have the black-out than the garish, blazing, insane lighting of the pre-war era.

You will think me a strange, exceptional being. Perhaps, you are right. But I venture to think I am not alone. I am only one of a type. There is one type of man, for instance, who delights in crowds, noises, lights. There is another who does not.

Have you not come across the man who is attracted by a crowd as a child is attracted by a toy? The moment he sights a crowd, he jumps up at once and runs to it. And straightway he becomes a part of the crowd. The larger the crowd the greater his enthusiasm. The mere fact of being in a crowd is a source of joy to him.

Let There Be Light

There is also the type of man who likes all noise indiscriminately —the hoot of the motor horn, the grinding of tram wheels, the screeching of axle and joint of high power machinery, the blaring of trumpets and gongs, the shouting in the share bazaar. He revels in it all as children waddle in dirty pools and puddles of water left by the rains.

So too with light. Men love light; they delight in it. As Robert Lynd in one of his essays points out, after all the first words that led to the creation of the world were: "LET THERE BE LIGHT." "And human beings have gone on ever since trying to increase the amount of light that would enable them to live more and more abundantly. Light became the symbol of everything good. Religions represented the war between good and evil as a war between light and darkness."

Hinduism does not subscribe to the Christian or Hebraic account of creation. 8here is no "Let there be light" business here as Hinduism or Islam never conceived of a situation when there was no light or life and it had to be created by some strange being, as by the waving of a magic wand. Light and life was thought of as without beginning or origin. They have been—always.

But, we, just as much as any other people in the world are sun-worshippers, light-worshippers. Mortals refused to accept even Nature's reasonable enough quota of darkness as their doom. They saw that they could prolong the day by artificial methods and that, by installing manufactured lights in their streets and their homes, they could produce a much more efficient substitute for sunshine than the unsatisfactory and spasmodic light of the stars and the moon.

Maldistribution

This realisation it was that led to the invention of oil-lamps, torches, candles, rushlights, gas-jets and last of all, electric bulbs. However, there could be too much of a good thing. And that is what happened. Or to put it more correctly, we suffered from a maldistribution of light. While the dirt and grime of the unnumbered village homes and streets of India were charitably shaded by the fitful and uncertain flame of smoky oil lamps, large cities like Bombay were faced with powerful electric combines, with well organized publicity departments, feverishly trying to sell as much of the surplus kilowatt of power they had on hands, as they possibly could.

And this led to a perfect chaos of light. There was so much of it you could not escape from it. If, worn and jaded by toiling at your poorly paid job, you decided to take a walk along the sea shore to cool your aching temples in the evening breeze, a powerful hoarding of light screamed at you to 'Buy a Chevrolet'!

If you tried to look away from that red and sinister glare, you were only faced with another equally huge hoarding insisting on your buying some brand of soap. Turn where you might, you would only see flashes after flashes of advertisement light-ups, appealing you to buy oil, tomatoe-soup, hairpins and what not. If you turned wearily homewards, a red gleam of fast moving light invited you to travel by the Flying Ranee. If you but looked at it for half a minute consistently, you would need an aspirin. And there ready to hand were stalls selling several brands of them with pictures of suffering men and women all lit up in a terrific glow of light for your especial delectation.

Yellow Peril Come True!

The only piquant touch in the whole dismal though in no way dark situation arose when the "Flying-Ranee" decided to drop her "F" and became a "Lying Ranee."

In Bombay at night you could not tell a man's race or colour. If you gazed at the teeming mass of humanity at Dhobi Talao, you might think it was the Yellow Peril come true. The endless crowds at Bori Bunder, however, appeared to be an altogether new race of blue men. It was the matchmaker's paradise. The blue light charitably hid the squint eyes and hooked noses of prospective brides and bridegrooms.

And for the poor, miserable wretches of Bombay, caught in this flood of bottled light, the moon did not shine, and the stars did not twinkle. Their heavenly glory was blacked-out by the more flamboyant glory of the electric lights down below.

And then, as if it were an expression of Nature's wrath at this reckless squandering of her gift, came the war. The black-out is one of the 'blessings' that war brought in its train. When the first feeble experiments in screening lights were being tried out people were intrigued and even amused. Slowly as it developed and spread like a pest to almost every corner of India and as it became more and more intense, the feeling of people passed from amusement to irritation then rose in a crescendo to indignation. But there was no escaping it, and through long familiarity people have become reconciled to it.

First Black-Out

I remember every stage of the progress of the black-out. Even while the distant rumbling of coming war was being heard, Bombay was experimenting with the black-out. I remember how as far back as early in 1938, the first black-out experiment was tried and how Mr. B. G. Horniman, in a signed article in the "Bombay Sentinel" described the 'black-out' as a 'wash-out.' Then there were more experiments till at last in September, 1939, the black-out became a fact, thanks to Hitler.

But in those early days the Congress Ministry still ruled and was extremely sensitive. I remember an occasion when Mr. Subhas Bose who had only recently been ousted from the Congress, ridiculed the black-out and the rigorous shading of lights on the Marine Drive, in the course of a speech at Chowpatty. And strangely but truly, the very next day ,the shading of lights had been amended and there was more light! Possibly it was a coincidence. But Bose took all the credit for himself and was boasting about it with boyish glee. That was a passing phase. Slowly but surely the black-out was extended and intensified till the whole City is now plunged in gloom.

Soul-Killing Thing

It is common knowledge that the black-out in Bombay and the other Indian cities is fashioned after the black-out in London and with the same object—as a protection against night raids. Speaking of the London black-out Douglas Reed (in his book 'A Prophet at Home') says that the black-out is the most satanic of inventions. "It is a soul-killing thing. It is also ineffective. What is really needed, effectively to combat the night-raider, is a white-out. The fact that the black-out is still with us shows how monstrously difficult it is to get a thing undone once it has been done by officialdom."

This school of thought argues that the black-out offers no hindrance to the night raiders and does not prevent them from finding and bombing definite areas, even individual buildings. On the other hand, the black-out is the friend of the night raider. It gives him the best cover he could wish. It prevents the night-fighters from finding him and shooting him down. They could only do that if he were visible, and to make him visible you must either light up the sky, or light up the ground so that a fighter flying high can see beneath him the night-raider against that background of light.

Why Not White-Out?

It is further argued that what is really needed is a "White-out" that two of the most blitzed cities of the world, Moscow and Chungking, do not have anything of the black-out as we know it. We are also told that cities like Cologne and Berlin, whose defences against air raids, are supposed to be as perfect as human ingenuity can make them, are not blacked out but have the whole sky lit up with powerful searchlights.

It is in defence of this view that Reed says: "The policy of the black-out, is once again, that policy which we followed so long in foreign affairs—the policy of the ostrich, which is to put your head in the sand and imagine that you cannot be seen . . . Yet I dare swear we shall finish the war, as we began it, with the black-out."

If that is the hapless situation in London, why plead the cause of Indian cities? Moreover as far as Bombay is concerned, there is the dreaded terror of a naval bombardment. That is why steps have been taken to see that Bombay's lights cannot be seen anywhere beyond the range of shore batteries and we are assured that if any hostile craft dare to venture within range of the batteries they could rely on an exceptionally warm reception.

A Sad Thought

I have seen Bombay from the air and finding it so very much more beautiful than when you look at small, dirty, crowded sections of it from below, I have wondered if it could be possible that there were fiendish men who could find it in their hearts to bomb, burn and seek to destroy it. I can well imagine how much more sombre the sleeping city must look in her dark shroud. Any one can go up the Malabar Hill and find out for himself what Bombay under black-out is like. From that point of vantage you see sprawling over the whole vast city not more than a score or two of lurid lights glimmering like ghosts where once literally millions of bright, glowing lights could be seen, and will doubtless be seen again

That thought makes me somewhat sad. Imagine after all what the black-out has meant to us. For the first time the black-out taught Bombay's too busy citizens that there are still things to be seen in the night skies besides bombers and pursuit planes. It told them that the stars and the moon shine serenely in their appointed positions regardless of any state of war or peace on earth.

A Real Blessing

Just think how the black-out has become the chief assistant of Cupid and protected his proteges, those star-crossed lovers promenading the footwalks of Marine Drive and Malabar Hill from the evil gaze of inquisitive men and more inquisitive women.

And what value the black-out gave to black paper and cardboard. There was a time when black paper and cardboard were, well, just black paper and cardboard. Now suddenly black paper and card board have become money, real gold.

Think again of what the black-out means to the devoted Civic Guards. It is half the reason for their existence. But for the black-out their life might have become sterile and unprofitable.

And those mysterious officers of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, so badly bitten by the black-out bug—the sole pleasure of their life would be spoiled without the black-out.

Why labour the point? The black-out is definitely one of the 'blessings' of the war. And when the war ends and takes away with it all its nightmare brood of death, destruction, devastation and destitution, I pray that it may leave behind just one and only momento of her unwelcome visit—THE BLACK-OUT.

A famous alienist was visiting Bermuda and a prominent official happened to meet him. The official, after discovering to his surprise that the alienist was an authority, not on immigration, but on the mentally unsound, asked him:—

"Doctor, how do you really tell if a person is insane?"

"Oh, we merely ask him a few questions which ordinary people can answer correctly."

"What type of question?"

"Well," replied the alienist, "this sort of thing. Captain Cook made three voyages round the world and died on one of them Which was it?"

"Oh, I say," objected the official. "I think that's a bit steep. I'm not very good at history."

On March 17 the man who had stopped the Japanese in the Philippines flew to Australia to drive them out of the South-West Pacific. At the order of his Commander-in-Chief, General Douglas MacArthur had come from Corregidor to take supreme command of the United Nations forces. When he took over, MacArthur said: "I shall do my best. I shall keep the soldier's faith."

MacArthur will return to the Philippines. And those who know him say that when he does, there will be no stopping at Bataan.

One of America's only two active full Generals, MacArthur at 61 is the inheritor of a military tradition that goes back halfway through United States history. His father, Arthur MacArthur, had been famous in the Civil War as the "Boy Colonel of the West." In later years he became a Lieutenant General and Lieutenant Governor of the Philippines, where young MacArthur spent his boyhood and where his mother died.

Youngest Chief Of Staff

It was this tradition that made son Douglas MacArthur first in his class at West Point in 1903. It brought him to France in 1917 at the head of the Rainbow Division, the youngest divisional commander in the American Expeditionary Force. It made him the youngest Chief of Staff the U. S. Army ever had. It sent him to serve three tours of duty in the Philippines. And it gave the United Nations the most stirring opposition to the Japanese invader that has come out of this war.

MacArthur has always been a front-line General. He came out of World War I twice wounded, once gassed, seven times cited for extraordinary valour, 37 times decorated with Allied honours. He now holds America's highest military decoration, the Congressional Medal of Honour.

MacArthur of the Philippines

HE KEEPS THE SOLDIER'S FAITH

General Douglas MacArthur, Allied Commander-in-Chief in Australia, with the Australian War Council. Left to right: Major-General Sutherland [(U. S.), General MacArthur, Australian Premier Curtin, Australian Opposition Leader Fadden, Australian Federal Treasurer Chipley.

"Philippines Can Be Defended"

It was from the second of his periods as Commander of the U.S. forces in the Philippines, 1928-1930, that MacArthur was called home by President Hoover to be jumped to the top peacetime position in the whole American Army. As Chief of Staff, he remade the Army and laid the groundwork for a new, modern fighting A.E.F.

In 1935 he went back to his beloved Philippines to stay. To stay until this year, and to create with President Manuel Quezon a barrier that would cost the Japanese many precious months, men and much equipment to cross—and thus cost her eventual victory. "The Philippines can be defended," he told an interviewer then, "and by God, they will be defended."

December 7 Found Him Ready

He clung to his purpose even against the coming fact of Philippine independence and the eventual departure of the U. S. Army. On December 31, 1937, he handed in his temporary resignation from the American service and became Field Marshal of the new Philippine Army.

For five years thereafter he forged, strengthened and toughened a magnificent little Filipino fighting force. In 1940 the spreading Japanese menace caused the U. S. Army to re-equip its Philippine Department, and in 1941 to recall MacArthur to the American flag. On December 7, when enemy planes swooped over Manila, MacArthur was ready. So were the Filipinos.

Repaid A Thousand-Fold

MacArthur's long devotion to this cause has been repaid a thousand-fold. One Japanese General—Homma—has already committed 'hara-kiri' because of his failure to advance in Bataan. The belief is growing that the tide of victory has already begun to turn.

MacArthur's dramatic arrival in Australia to take command of the counter-offensive gave point to this belief. Great convoys of American weapons and American fighting men preceded him. Today he is welding them together with other United Nations forces to carry the war to the Japanese—and to Japan.

Douglas MacArthur will continue to "keep the soldier's faith."

A GERMAN OFFICER'S TRAINING

From The Ranks To The War Academy

By an Ex-Officer of the German Army

Officers of the Army of the German Republic (100,000 strong), who were asked to sign an obligation to serve for at least twenty-four years with the colours, spent not less than two or three years of this time in training. This policy was adhered to until the large-scale-enlargement of the Reichswehr demanded so many officers that such a long training would have resulted in too great a reduction in the officers' corps.

The young aspirant had first of all to undergo a psychology test in the Central Laboratory of Psychology of the Reichswehr Ministry. Here a jury of a colonel (Medical Corps) and three Army psychologists examined him. A hidden film camera recorded the reaction on the face of the candidate to various electric shocks administered to him. Another favourite test was to march the candidate barefooted, but with full pack and equipment, along a long wooden pole. Orders were fired at him to unhook a number of steel links attached to a wooden platform about eight feet from his pole. While he tried to do this by means of a long rod the specialists studied his face.

Through The Mill

Once he had passed these and other tests he was sent to a regiment of the line, where he received the same training as any other soldier. He wore a small coloured thread on his shoulder tab to indicate that he was an officer aspirant. The N.C.O. had instructions to give him double the amount of drill that an ordinary man received. He gained gradual promotion to N.C.O. ensign, and was then sent to the so-called branch school—that is, the special school of either the infantry, artillery, cavalry, or technical troops. Having passed these schools, the fully fledged ensign was sent to a regiment of the line, where he was presented with his officer's patent. He was then a second lieutenant.

The young N.C.O. ensigns were trained and taught by specially picked officers who possessed not only full knowledge of their particular arm but were also capable of teaching and of stimulating and maintaining interest. For example, the first lessons on infantry attack were taught by a war-game on the plan of Rugby football. Here the forwards represent the riflemen, the runners take the position of the three-quarters but instead of the ball they carry ammunition and hand grenades, and the backs are the heavy machine-guns and the reserves. This method—simple as it may appear—successfully instilled in the young men that they had to avoid crowding during an attack.

From 1936 officers were sent to the new training school at Bornstedt, near Potsdam, not far from the palace of Sans Souci. Artificial landscapes in miniature sand-pits were part of the regular training which introduced the future officer to the tasks which a senior subaltern would have to perform

Once the young second lieutenant had reported to his future regiment, the colonel of that regiment watched the young officer for the possibility of recommending him for future General Staff work. After selecting a particular officer he would give him opportunity to assist the regimental A.D.C. in staff work. At the same time he would report to certain departments of the General Staff that Lieutenant X showed the required qualities. The selected officer would then be advised to study literature, both German and foreign, and to prepare for language examinations. From time to time the General Staff training department would ask him

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ART NOTES AND COMMENTS

BY D. G. VYAS

Art Not A Civic Luxury

MUNICIPALITIES NEGLECT ART—ART A CIVIC NECESSITY—WANTED "TEMPLE OF ART" IN BOMBAY—ALLIED ART EXHIBITION IN LONDON—INDIA NOT A PARTICIPANT— MURALS DISCOVERED IN BHAVNAGAR—ART IN POST-WAR PLANNING.

Of the few political leaders who are convinced of art as a vital human interest Mr. Yusuf Meherally, the young and art-conscious Mayor of Bombay, is one. He esteems art as an integral part of civic life and as an important direction for the expansion of the scope of civic administration in India. The stress, laid by him in his reply to the civic address presented to him at Madras on July 6, on the necessity of establishing municipal theatres, art galleries, etc., is a fresh evidence of his broad conception of and progressive outlook on the institution of Municipality.

Unprogressive Institution

Preaching the gospel of art is, at present, a cry in the wilderness. An average politician, when questioned about his attitude towards art, usually relegates its problem to an uncertain date posterior to the attainment, by the country, of complete freedom. India has secured local self-government and legislative and Municipal institutions with a majority of the elected Indian element. She could install popular ministries in the provinces with the inauguration of provincial autonomy, but art stands almost where it did before the advent of democracy. Is the amount of freedom enjoyed by India in an institution like the Municipality inadequate for the solution of the problem of art? The reply cannot be in the positive. It is the unprogressive and orthodox outlook that prevents the Corporation of a city like Bombay from recognising an artistic amenity as a civic necessity. Like other Municipalities it has not yet outgrown the antiquated belief that civic administration means nothing more than sanitation, drainage, street-lighting, medical relief and primary education.

The Corporation has not avowed its faith in cynicism, but at the same time it is not prepared to claim art as one of its concerns. The opportunists and the reservists for the presidential chair among the corporators and even some of the high executive officials pay glowing tributes to art in the functions which they grace, but they never care to carry it with them to the Corporation hall. Evidently their interest in art is sardonic and seasonal. The slogan "beautifying the City of Bombay" would become a concrete reality if those who shout it accept art—the mainspring of beauty—as a Municipal concern. Beauty recedes from those who are repelled by art.

Mayor For Art

The provision of a Municipal theatre, which Mr. Meherally is advocating, is one of the crying needs of the City, but the Corporation will promptly reply that it has already moved in that direction. Yes, it did pass a resolution regarding a Municipal theatre and public hall on 8-12-1938, but it does not appear to be inclined in July, 1942 to inquire of its fate. The Corporation ought to accept the cultural and artistic amenities as the essential needs of civic life and ought to make the beginning by bringing into existence, at least one theatre about which it has already made a flutter.

Every corporator and enlightened citizen should share the views of Mr. Meherally expressed by him in a recent interview to the "Filmindia" on the question of the artistic and cultural amenities. The "temple of art" which would offer facilities for the theatrical performances, musical concerts, dance-recitals, exhibitions of art and films, lectures, etc., should, no longer, be withheld from Bombay. It should pertinently be noted that an artistic amenity, whatever it be, should be Indian in its design and decorative details, but quite modern in its equipment.

A theatre if constructed will, no doubt, obviate the inconvenience experienced by the artists, but it will not solve the crucial problem of art. Dissemination of genuine and progressive art should be the chief objective of the Municipality. Since the unhealthy forces of amateurism, exoticism and propagandism are getting rampant in the art-world, the Municipality will have to fix definite artistic standards in order to judge the eligibility of the artists for entry to the "temple of art." Such a procedure will raise the prestige of the theatre as well as the standard of art.

Commercialism, which is reflected in the heavy price set on art and in the consequent limitations on the sphere of its appeal, is one of the evil effects, on art, of the age of capitalism. The assessment of the values of art in terms of money is sometimes carried to an extreme when the greatness of an artist is measured by the prices of the seats in his performances and not by the merits of his art. The laudable object of the Municipality to allow the use of the theatre at a moderate rent will be defeated if the institution is permitted to be exploited by the profiteers and traders in art.

Wanted A Plan

Art would enliven and elevate civic life if the artists will approach the people freely and frequently; it should, thus, be a common heritage of the people. In reality art is following wealth and is degenerating into a monopoly of the so-called elite—the capitalistic order. In order to ensure equal and equitable distribution of art Mr. Meherally locates another theatre in the mill area and likes to have, by invitation or even compulsion, a couple of free performances by the famous artists in the Municipal theatres for the benefit of those who cannot afford to spend for the costly shows. This is, indeed, a nice plan to democratise art, but it presupposes, for its success, active interest on the part of the Corporation in matters artistic.

The working class needs, besides free shows at the Municipal theatres and recreations at the labour welfare centres, amelioration of the conditions in which it lives and works. The Corporation should, instead of indulging in debates on the problem of slum-clearance, endeavour for its final solution and should enable the workmen, as far as it lies within its power, to live and work in artistic environments. Labour should be a delight and not drudgery—an ideal which the culture park policy of providing art at leizure will not achieve.

The provision of a Municipal theatre is one form of patronage to art and should be a starting-point of the movement for Municipal recognition of art. The Corporation should evolve a scheme of installing murals in the Municipal offices and buildings and civic decorations and idealistic statues in the parks and gardens. and should thereby encourage the artists to contribute their best to the civic organisation. It should install art wherever it impinges on civic life.

India Excluded

It transpires from Reuter's message that arrangements are in progress in London for holding an exhibition in September of the art of the Allied Nations which is now sadly neglected because of the war. The countries, which will be represented in the exhibition, are America, Belgium, China, Czechoslovakia, France, Greece, Holland, Norway, Poland, Russia and Yugoslavia and each of them will have its characteristic corner. Since India is not mentioned along with these countries, it should be assumed that she is to be excluded from the exhibition.

Exclusion of India will not come as a surprise to her but it will incidentally remind her that because she is not an independent country, her art is not entitled to a corner in the exhibition of Allied Art. Why should India's art be considered unworthy of being represented with that of the other countries involved in the war when her sons are fighting shoulder to shoulder with the British and Allied soldiers? An invidious treatment like this meted out to India, inspite of her increasing contributions to the war effort, cannot pass without a protest.

There has been a demand in England as well as in India for a comprehensive exhibition of Indian art in London with its contemporary phase. But the art of India which is generally considered worthy of being exhibited in England is old and not current. The scheme of the exhibition of Greater Indian Art, which was proposed by the Royal Academy of Art in 1939, was postponed on account of the outbreak of the war. Its faint shadow appeared in the photcgraphic exhibition at the Imperial Institute, which was sponsored by the India Society in February, 1941 with the help of the Warburg Institute. Both the schemes had excluded contemporary Indian art. The scope of the exhibition of Allied art will, probably, be its current trends and output. Will its organisers—the Directorate of Army Welfare and Education—explain why India has, according to Reuter, been excluded from the project and thus denied the opportunity of exhibiting her contemporary art in England?

A Curious Mythical Bird—a tracing from the murals discovered by Mr. Maniar at Bhavnagar.

Discovery Of Murals

Mr. P. C. Maniar—a Final year student of the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, has, as it appears from his note published in this issue, made a discovery of mural paintings in the building occupied by the Mahila Vidyalaya at Bhavnagar in Kathiawar. He has made the best use of the vacation by discovering the hidden murals and by making a number of tracings. A few of them are reproduced with his note and one appears in these columns. The artistic material yielded, so far, by Kathiawar is not much but Mr. Maniar's efforts will throw some light on the art-traditions of the province if the murals are preserved and published.

The management of the building ought to realise the necessity of protecting the murals against the ravages of a fresh white-washing expedition. The authorities of Bhavnagar State ought to appreciate the efforts of Mr. Maniar by inviting him to copy the murals in colours. The Gujarat Research Society should take the initiative in the matter by enlisting the co-operation of the authorities of the State and by deputing Mr. Maniar to Bhavnagar to proceed with the work begun by him. It should also arrange for an exhibition of the reproductions in Bombay and for publication of select examples. It is to be hoped that Mr. Maniar will get the full credit of the discovery made by him.

Suggestions For Planning

The problem of post-war planning especially in the fields of international trade and social and economic reconstruction is engaging the attention of Great Britain and the United States in an increasing measure. The Government of India appear to be alive to its implications and have now deputed Sir Theodore Gregory—their Economic Adviser—to London to study the movements of thought on the spot. India should claim full freedom to tackle her post-war problems and should emerge prosperous and progressive; but she should not lose sight of her vital but hitherto neglected interests.

Among the immediate requirements of India is the planning of industrialism—mechanised as well as manual—with a definite bias towards art. The designs of the Indian products should be original, distinctive and progressive—an objective which will demand, for its achievement, organisation of an efficient "art in industry" machinery. Another requirement is the location of the place of the artist—qualified as well as unqualified—in the social structure. Will the Government of India instruct Sir Theodore to study the currents of the art-movement in England with special reference to the place of art in post-war planning? And will they also evolve a plan to bring India's art within the purview of her social, educational, economic and industrial replanning?

THE TIME IS NOW!

A Week Of War

By N. G. Jog

JULY, 24.

Whatever satisfaction one felt over the heroic and successful Russian resistance at Voronej—Berlin claimed its occupation as long ago as July 7!—has been more than offset by the rapid German drive towards Rostov. Von Bock's forces are reported to be within thirty miles of the gateway of the Caucasus and the threat to the city is aggravating hour by hour.

It is a grim prospect which thus opens before our eyes. The Germans have made a phenomenal advance of 170 miles during the last two weeks and they seem to be yet sweeping irresistibly towards their objective. The speed with which Bock has pressed his advance, and the weight which he has put behind it have given a rude shock to most of us. Even Marshal Timoshenko seems to have been caught off his balance during the last few weeks as the evacuation of one key town after another reveals. While his attention was centred in the defence of Voronej, Bock suddenly switched his main offensive towards the south and is to-day threatening Rostov itself!

Factors Of German Success

How can one explain this swift and severe reversal of fortune which has overtaken the Russians? In the first place by the tremendous power which the Wehrmacht yet disposes. In spite of its staggering casualties and material losses, the German army is yet battering its way towards the Caucasus on the apparent assumption that a decisive victory is within its grasp. The far-flung lines of German communications seem to be now working on an efficient basis and Bock's army is getting plentiful supplies, Germany and the whole of occupied Europe being bled white for that purpose.

Added to the huge power it wields is the tactical, local strength which it commands in any given sector owing to it being on the offensive. It can make its concentration at a given point to suit the purpose in view and it has thus happened that the Red Army has been caught on the raw again and again even though on the whole it now stands on a par with the Wehrmacht. Whenever and wherever the Red Army has been able to dig its toes and make a decisive stand, it has generally got the better of its opponent, as has been proved once again at Voronej.

Voronej, however, has proved a Pyrrhic victory and one wonders in this connection whether the offensive there was not staged essentially as a feint, while the German forces were sweeping like a river in spate towards the south. It is apparent now that Bock attached only a limited strategic importance to Voronej. In the light of subsequent happenings the initial Kursk-Kharkov offensive culminating in the attack on Voronej seems to have been primarily meant to serve as a cover for Bock's left flank. While Timoshenko was fully occupied with the defence of Voronej the main weight of the German assault was thrown towards the south. The 100-mile line of the Don between Voronej and Boguchar is firmly held by the Germans, who have established a number of bridgeheads.

General Dietmar's Tribute

Those bridgeheads indicate a serious threat to Timoshenko because if once the Germans get firmly astride the Don, they can completely encircle the Russian forces in the south. It is this ever present danger of being caught in a pincer that has prompted the Russian evacuation of a number of key towns like Rososh, Millerovo and Voroshilovgrad. Those withdrawals, though they certainly smack of a defeat, have a great strategic value and Marshal Timoshenko is entitled to full credit for the way in which he has cleverly extricated his forces again and again though naturally he has been compelled to give a lot of ground in this process.

That the Germans themselves have been rather taken aback by the series of Russian retreats is evident from their cautious comments. Not only have they refrained from making their customary claims of the "annihilation" of the enemy, but General Dietmar, a spokesman of the Wehrmacht, has thought fit to pay an unconscious tribute to the Russians. The General declared in a broadcast: "We are faced with Russian tactics of an entirely new kind. Last summer and autumn they defended every inch of their soil. They have now swung to the opposite extreme. They are falling back quite deliberately with the obvious intention of making their real stand on the banks of the Don. Our own plans must to some degree depend on the Soviet tactics as they are revealed by the course of battle. We must expect them in their own time to counter-attack with considerable forces."

Decisive Trial

So far, however, there are no signs of any counter-offensive materialising. The Germans have advanced to Novo Cherkask in the south and Tsymlyanskaya in the east. This unexpectedly swift advance has put Timoshenko at a dangerous disadvantage and a time has come when the Red Army must make a decisive stand.

It has been rightly observed that while the German offensive is conditioned by time, the Russian defence is conditioned by space.

In 1942, however, space is not as unlimited as it was in 1941 and one naturally becomes apprehensive about the future. There is reason to believe that the Germans are making an ambitious drive towards Astrakhan itself so as to cut the Caucasus altogether in one fell blow. Astrakhan is the key port on the Volga estuary for the Caucasian and Persian oil and also the Anglo-American war supplies coming by way of the Caspian Sea. It is hoped in view of this grim threat that the present phase of withdrawal will soon come to an end and the Russians will soon give a decisive battle as they did last year on the approaches to Moscow.

An Ankara message—which is bound to be critical says that informed Turkish circles believe that the Russians have a mass of reserves numbering several millions, held in the Voronej-Astrakhan-Kuibyshev triangle. It is likely, therefore, that Rostov or Stalingrad may have been selected by the Russian High Command for a trial of strength. Those two centres have another significance according to reports reaching Washington that there exists an understanding between Japan and Germany that the former will attack Russia if the latter captures some specific Russian objectives, possibly Rostov and Stalingrad!

Britain's Moral Duty

Captain Lyttelton, Minister of Production, was not exaggerating when he observed recently that the next two and a half months would prove extremely grave. He also stressed the fact that Britain had sent all the supplies promised to Russia. But does this Lease-Lend transaction entirely discharge Britain's obligations to its ally? Is not the need of openin a second front more paramount now than it is ever likely to be? It is regrettable that British spokesmen are ominously silent on this issue in spite of world-wide appeals and exhortations. And while Russia is waging a life-and-death struggle single-handed, the British Parliament is being in due course adjourned for the customary summer recess. It strikes one as rather odd, even if one refuses to read any sinister meaning in such a routine affair.

According to Reuter, the attitude of millions of Americans today towards a second front can be summed up in four words—"THE TIME IS NOW." The American Government, however, seems to be more worried by the shipping losses, which are yet outsoaring new construction. It is true that this problem has a great bearing on the contribution that the United States can make to the war in Europe. But the opening of the second front is primarily the responsibility of Britain and after 35 months of war, Britain ought to be in a position to take the offensive in spite of the obvious risks attending it. At any rate it is its moral duty to Russia which must be discharged in the immediate present alone: THE TIME IS NOW!

Fortunately General Auchinleck has made a grand recovery and the threat to Egypt, if not altogether removed, is not so imminent. Rommel has been pressed back but he is yet full of fight and not inclined to give up his hard-won grip. He is certainly capable of springing a surprise any moment but I believe that the Eighth Army is now ready for all eventualities, thanks to the British and American Air Force and to the Royal Navy, which is taking heavy toll of Rommel's supplies.

A Poser

It is true that hints are dropped now and then by British and Allied statesmen about the prospects of a second front. All of them are, of course, long vying with one another in paying tributes to the Red Army. Those praises and hints sound empty and even tantalising, however, against the grim and bloody background of the Russian war.

If the Russians are left to fight alone and are defeated, one may as well roll up and put away the map of Europe for ever. And even if they succeed in defeating the Germans solely on their own, the map of Europe may turn out to be something not envisaged by Allied statesmen. It is, therefore, as much in the interest of her Allies, as of Russia herself to open a second front—THE TIME IS NOW!

JAPS HAVING THEIR HANDS FULL

Heavy Losses On Manchurian Border

LOURENCO MARQUES, July 25.

The Japanese have their hands full on the Manchurian border where they suffer heavy losses in constant skirmishes with Mongolian irregulars, said an United States reserve officer who had spent his lifetime in Manchuria and refused to give his name as his relatives are still in Manchuria.

On the thirteenth day of every month hundreds of Urns with ashes of Japanese soldiers pass through Harbin from the north to Japan.

The officer expressed the opinion that Japan would not attack the Soviet unless Marshal Timoshenko collapses in the west.

"Unquestionably Japan has strengthened her army in Manchuria. I have seen trainloads of Japanese soldiers moving to the Frontier, and know also that the munitions output in all Mukden factories is earmarked for the Japanese army in Manchuria which is tremendously strong.

I believe the Japanese move of strengthening this army is for defensive purposes and is designed to hold off a possible Soviet attack."—Reuter.

Gloucester Visits Eritrea

CAIRO, July 24.

The Duke of Gloucester has paid a visit to Eritrea, it is disclosed here to-day. During his visit the Duke inspected a hospital and workshops mixing freely with Italians.—Reuter.

U. S. Press Advocates Aerial Second Front By Autumn

American Bombers Can Reach English Aerodromes On Their Own Power, Shipping Crisis Does Not Stand In Way

NEW YORK, July 24.

The world telegram publishing a series of articles purporting to demonstrate that Anglo-American production of bombers has reached a stage when three months hence Germany could be bombed to destruction.

A "World Telegram" leader today says that an aerial second front can be opened by the autumn and "the shipping crisis cannot interfere with such a project.

Our bombers can reach England's aerodromes under their own power. No more Dunkirk would be risked this way.

The prospects of success the plastering of one arsenal of aggression after another are most favourable at risks that cannot be lost by such an offensive and might be won that way."

The Joint War Production Committee of the United States and Canada in its first report simultaneously released in Ottawa announces that America's annual rate of munitions output has increased nearly four times over 1941 and Canadian production up to nearly thrice and both anticipated "still sharper increases."

The figures covered the second quarter of 1942 and increase in future schedules will be particularly marked in the United States where all out production has begun later than Canada.

Signed by the Joint Chairmen Mr. Milo Perkins for America and Mr. G. H. Sheils for Canada the report voiced the confidence that "the north American method of co-ordination through democratic processes and friendly consent" had already yielded results "impossible in Hitler's Europe."

Summary progress by the Committee which has been in existence for six months revealed increasing standardisation of weapons between the two countries, faster exchange of supplies to avert production delays, elimination of tariff barriers and increase in the exchange of production information.—Reuter.

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Gentleman willing to sublet a room to a student. Kindly apply Box No. 16605 "Bombay Chronicle."

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Sweet Entertainer
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PHIR MILENGE

Direction: SOHRAB MODI

Cast:
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To-day's "Violin-Smash-Hit" Shows No. 29, 30, 31, 32

Daily 3 Shows: 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.

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CHEER UP!! Here is the TINIEST STAR THAT WILL TODDLE HIS WAY INTO YOUR HEARTS!!!

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Produced by
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Daily: 4-15, 7 & 10 p.m.
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as ideal mother plays in 'MATA' the greatest role of her life. See her at the top in

KIRTI'S Magnificent Emotional

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Yesterday's Hope
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MUMTAZ SHANTI
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Now On, at the
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Daily: 3-30, 6-30, 9-30 p.m. Sat., Sun., 12-30 noon.

FRONTIER TO LEAD MASS MOVEMENT?

Khan Abdul Ghaffar's Reply To Govt. Repression

PROPAGANDA AMONG TRIBES

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, July 25.

News emanating from Allahabad together with recent utterances by Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan confirm reports that the Frontier province will perhaps be the first province in which the mass movement will assume a gigantic form.

It is learnt that while the Working Committee was in session at Wardha, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan not only supported Gandhiji in his new move but demanded permission to start a separate struggle in his home province in case the Congress was likely to take a different course at the present juncture.

GANDHIJI'S SUPPORT

In this connection it is stated that the Frontier Government has put a ban on the activities of Congressmen among the Frontier tribes and recently a few of the prominent workers from both sides have been jailed with heavy sentences. It is learnt that Government could not tolerate propaganda carried on by Congress workers amongst the tribes and hence wanted to check it. Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan took a serious view of the step taken by the Government and sought permission of the Congress to resort to mass action irrespective of the Congress course.

There is an unconfirmed report that Gandhiji entirely supported Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan in his line of thinking but asked him to wait till the Congress decision launching a mass movement.

IMPLICATIONS OF WARDHA MOVE

PATNA, July 25.

A reference was made to the proposed campaign of Satyagraha by Dr. Rajendra Prasad and Acharya Kripalani, when addressing the Tarapore Kisan Conference in the Monghyr district, which they attended on their way from Wardha after the Congress Working Committee meeting.

After explaining the implications of the Wardha resolution, Dr. Rajendra Prasad pointed out that ever since the war started, the Congress had been thinking and attempting to do something for the defence of this country and for the protection of the people of India, but the British Government always stood in their way. Now they were being accused of not helping the Government in their own war effort.

The Congress had now come to fully realise the fact that their emancipation did not lie with the British or any other foreign agencies, and hence the cry of "quit India".

Acharya Kripalani speaking about the "struggle ahead" said that this time they would not be content by merely courting imprisonment and suffering in jails. This would be the last struggle of Mahatma Gandhi, he said. It was the duty of every son and daughter of India to participate in the struggle. He had high hopes from the Kisans of Bihar who had lent their support and co-operation to the Mahatma in his very first struggle in this country in Champaran.

Acharya Kripalani repudiated the suggestion that the Congress was lending support to the enemy by launching a mass movement at this time. On the other hand, he said, Britain was indirectly helping her own enemy by not conceding India her freedom and independence, which was legitimately her due, and which would help to crush Nazism and Fascism in the world

Finally, he appealed to Britain to do the right thing at the right moment and avert the trouble.—A. P.

PREPARATIONS FOR A. I. C. C. SESSIONS

With the opening of the office of the All-India Congress Committee on Sunday next, a period of intense political activity will begin.

The All-India Congress Committee whose session will prove the burning point in the history of this country, will commence its sitting on Friday, August 7. Three days before, the Working Committee will commence its deliberations to make a last minute review and submit final plans to the A.I.C.C.

About the same time, the Working Committee of the All-India States' Peoples' Conference is also meeting in the city to consider important issues. Immediately after the meeting of the A.I.C.C., the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee is scheduled to meet in the city and consider the decision of the A.I.C.C. and lay plans for carrying out the Congress mandate.

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has agreed to take upon itself the burden of playing the host to the members of the A.I.C.C. as well as presidents and secretaries of the Provincial Congress Committees who have been invited to attend the session of the A.I.C.C.

SUB-COMMITTEES

Accommodation will be provided in four big hotels of the city. Transport facilities for conveying the delegates from their hotels to the meeting pandal are being arranged

To handle this matter effectively as well as the actual holding of the session, the B.P.C.C. has appointed seven Sub-Committees in charge of Dr. M. D. Gilder, Mr Mangaldas M. Pakvasa Mr. Govindal Shivlal, Mr. G. P. Huthee-

(Continued on page 15)

MAULANA MADANI SENTENCED

18 Months Imprisonment For Jamiat President

MORADABAD, July 25.

Maulana Hussain Ahmad Madani, President of the Jamiatul Ulemai-I-Hind, was sentenced to-day by a local Magistrate to 18 months' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 or in default six months' further imprisonment on a charge of delivering an objectionable speech at the Jamiat Conference held at Bachharon in April last.

He has been awarded "A" class provisionally, pending confirmation from the Government.

An appeal has been preferred in the Judge's Court against the Magistrate's judgment. A bail applicaion has also been filed.—A. P.

Sukkur, Larkhana And Dadu Districts Threatened

SIND PREMIER FLIES TO KARACHI TO CONFER WITH GOVERNOR ON FLOOD SITUATION

KARACHI, July 25.

Besides Sukkur District, the Larkhana and Dadu Districts are also threatened, says the Special Correspondent of the 'United Press' touring the flood areas in Sind.

In fact, the flood water has already entered part of Larkhana District, the Rice Canal having breached near Nava Dero. The village Rato Dero is in immediate danger.

There is remote possibility, it is stated with confidence, of the Indus leaving the Sukkur Barrage high and dry by changing its course. It is no doubt that the main current has crossed the two canals, North-Western and Rice, as also the Jhali Bund, breaching it within the first four miles. But so long as the railway embankments on the Sukkur-Ruk Line and Ruk-Larkhana Line are safe, the main current cannot cut across and flow into the Indus.

It is however stated that if flood water cuts right through the railway embankments and flows into the river as indicated above, the flood situation would ease. But that would mean waste of crores of rupees spent towards the Sukkur Barrage.

It is hoped that nothing of this kind would happen and the situation would be saved. But all depends on the rush of flood water from the Punjab and the rains.

It was officially stated this morning that Shikarpur is still safe, the water being within two miles of the town. Evacuation of the town which was undertaken officially yesterday has been accordingly postponed to-day for twelve hours, in view of the Sind Canal within the proximity being able to withstand the flood water. The Sind Canal is not breached.

DIVERSION OF TRAIN SERVICE

An official report from the Railway authorities says:

Due to further breaches on the Ruk-Larkhana and Ruk-Sukkur sections as a result of heavy floods, trains to and from Quetta direction are now being diverted via Larkhana-Dadu and the Kotri Section Transhipment is impossible. Through communication over the three sections which have been breached is not likely to be restored before August 1.—United Press.

SHIKARPUR STILL THREATENED

Premier Appeals For Workers And Funds

KARACHI July 25.

The Premier, Khan Bahadur Allabuksh, who returned here from Shikarpur by plane this evening interviewed by the Associated Press stated that so far as Shikarpur was concerned the threat continued to be there but regular evacuation had not yet started. All available rolling stock had, however, been kept ready in case there was any rise in the canal water.

The Sukkur Taluka is under water and so far about 150 thousand acres are submerged. Unless the water could be diverted at some point back into the river more area will be affected and attempts are being made to divert the flow of water, cutting the rice canal and Dadu canal, back into the river, between Ruk and Nandero.

The Premier made an appeal for social workers in hundreds to work among the distressed people who had lost their houses, flock etc. People were now sitting on the bund on the canal bank. All boats had been requisitioned to evacuate and distribute food to the distressed.

The Premier in conclusion said that to reconstruct the economic life of the people of Upper Sind would take lakhs and even crores.

Khan Bahadur Alla Baksh is going back to Sukkur to-morrow. —A. P.

SIND CONGRESS PRESIDENT'S APPEAL

SUKKUR, July 25.

Doctor Choithram Gidvani, President, Sind Provincial Congress Committee who visited certain flood affected areas, has issued an appeal for funds for relief in the course of which he says:—

"The Congress has started relief work and several centres will be opened. The Sukkur centre has already been opened. Workers have been despatched to affected areas. I fervently appeal to all charitably-inclined people in Sind and India, particularly to Sindhis residing all over India, to send generous contributions to the Secretary, Sind Provincial Congress Committee, immediately for relief of sufferers."

LATEST ABOUT FLOOD SITUATION

KARACHI, July 25.

A Press Note regarding the flood situation in Sind issued this evening says that nearly the whole of Sukkur taluka is under water. Water has nearly reached Meerwah and reached the northwestern canal. In order to ease the situation barrage canals were closed, and flood water was allowed into the northwestern canal. Water has also cut into rice and Dadu canals. Discharge from the breach is so large that despite these measures other areas are threatened, including the Shikarpur town. Every effort is being made with zamindari labour to save Shikarpur. Ratodero and Mirokhan are likely to be threatened in a few days. Steps are being taker to divert the flood water into the river across Dadu canal in order to minimise damage.—A. P.

STOP PRESS

SOVIET COUNTER-ATTACKS

MOSCOW: Soviet troops are launching repeated counter-attacks and slowing down the German advance in the Don region, says the "Red Star" correspondent to-night. Fighting around Tsymlianskaya is very violent and German attacks are becoming fiercer.

MUSSOLINI IN LIBYA

ROME: Mussolini has been in Libya since June 29, says the Italian News Agency. He returned to Italy on July 20.

FIVE JAP SHIPS SUNK

WASHINGTON: The Navy announces that American submarines have sunk a Japanese destroyer and four other ships in the Far East.

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BROACH EXPECTATION

Broach July/Aug.	Rs. 214/-
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Cripps' Post-War Vision

Atlantic Charter And United Nations

LONDON, July 25.

"The Atlantic Charter was an attempt to express in general easily understood terms the direction in which the political leaders of the Democracies envisaged world progress after victory had been won" declared Sir Stafford Cripps, Leader of the House of Commons speaking at the British Association Conference.

The United Nations must at the end of the war undertake international regulation of production and distribution of essential raw materials. The form such a regulative system should take must be worked out of common agreement among the United Nations. We have to-day reached a degree of co-operation betwetn the United Nations in the use of raw material and the employment of finished products, greater than had ever been reached before in the history of the world.—Reuter.

Will it be any the less vital to the construction of a sound and safe civilisation after victory has been won The answer is most certainly: No. We must turn our machinery of economic warfare into one of econmic welfare. Neither we nor any other nation must attempt to erect ourselves—as Hitler is striving to do with Germany—into a privileged people living upon the labour and efforts of others—as he would call them—sub-human peoples. The Atlantic Charter is an expression of our conviction that the natural resources of the world are now adequate—if wisely used—to provide a decent standard of life for all people and that all are entitled to their fair share. We must admit that in the past we have not succeeded in achieving a wise use of our resources. We shall need new methods and new organisations if the principles of the Atlantic Charter are to become a reality.—Reuter.

TREATMENT OF COLOURED SEAMEN DEPLORED

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, July 24

At a recent session of the Joint Maritime Commission held in London, I understand, the following resolution, provoked severe criticism of the conditions under which the coloured seamen who are serving on the British ships:—

"Members of this Joint Martime Commission record their admiration of the war effort of the Chinese, Indians and all other seamen from Asia, Africa and East and West Indies serving in the Fleets of United Nations. They urge, in collaboration with respective organisations and Governments concerned, all practicable steps should be taken to ensure, that in conditions of employment and general treatment of these seamen, there shall be no unfavourable comparison with the crews of vessels in similar trades under the same registry".

The resolution moved by the representative of Chinese seamen was supported by our Surat ally representing the Indian seamen.

FATAL AIR ACCIDENT

NEW DELHI, July 25.

Air Headquarters, New Delhi regrets to announce that an accident occurred on Friday, July 24th, to A.R.A.F. Transport aircraft in India resulting in the deaths of the pilots and crew and five passengers. Their names will be published, as soon as the next-of-kin have been informed.—A P.

IN 12th WEEK

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IN PRAKASH'S

Station Master

Daily: 3-30, 6-30, 9-30
Sat., Sun. MATINEE 12-45
SHOWING AT

MINERVA

AN EVERGREEN RELEASE

A dance scene from 'Basant' released yesterday at Majestic.

MUMTAZ SHANTI SCORES IN "BASANT"

Song And Dance Hits At The Majestic

Lilting music, magnificent dances, hectic romance and dramatic thrills combine to form the intense entertainment found in the Bombay Talkies production "Basant", which held the audience as in a spell at its enthusiastic premiere at the Majestic Cinema on Saturday.

These ingredients, added to the fine performances of its stars Mumtaz Shanti and Ulhas, and those of a talented supporting cast, make this picture one of the outstanding screen events of the year, a production truly worthy of its Studio's enviable repute.

One of the big features of "Basant" is a richly got-up folk dance, which for sheer novelty and style and simplicity is truly remarkable. Staged by the surpassing dance-creator Mumtaz Ali, it is really two dances in one. Mumtaz Shanti, with Mumtaz Ali himself leads the group of boys and girls who provide an impressive background for the lively movements of the two principals.

LIFT TO STARDOM

As a dance artiste, this is Mumtaz Shanti's most impressive event in a picture that lifts her to stardom. But if any single scene, more than any other, makes her a star, it is the one in which draped in black she gives vent to a profound sadness in a profoundly musical dirge. The atmosphere is strengthened with an imaginative set . . . . a desert, a few lone trees desolated by the wind . . . . which reflects entirely the emotion of the singer and of the song. It should be a cold heart indeed that would not find itself treasuring that sight and that melody. It is the kind of scene that we remember a memorable picture by.

Ulhas, as the chivalrous champion of struggling talent, is responsible for impressive action in the picture. Without losing any of that air of tidiness for which he is known, he introduces in "Basant" a delightful informality, a certain freedom from convention that seems particularly suited to his role.

Mumtaz Ali and Pramila make a valuable contribution both in dance and in acting. Suresh finds full scope for his puckish spirit. Pithawala and Jagannath give the veteran performances that one expects of them.

Mr. Amiya Chakrabarty carries his triple responsibilities as author, scenarist and director with a steadiness and singularity of aim that makes "Basant" a powerful argument in favour of author-directors. Technically, the picture carries the Bombay Talkies stamp.

'NAVAYUG' LAUNCHES A HINDI PRODUCTION

Snehprabha Pradhan And Shahu Modak In The Title Roles

Producer Winayak is having a very busy time these days. He has increased the scope of his activities considerably and chalked out a very ambitious plan.

With "State Guests" Navayug's new slapstick comedy produced and directed by himself, proving extremely popular both in Poona and Kolhapur—the "Ever Yours", another social comedy, directed by Mr. Junnarkar, almost nearing completion, he has decided to take two more pictures in hand simultaneously.

The former is called "Pahili Mangalagaur" and the latter is written by Snehprabha Pradhan, the Muhurt Ceremony of which was performed on 29th June 1942 in the Navayug Studios, at Poona. This delightful function was largely attended by members of the Board of Directors, Managing Agents, invited guests from Poona and Bombay and the entire staff of the Company.

Producer Winayak should be congratulated for having given a chance to this smart artiste to try her literary talent. The picture will be produced only in Hindustani with Snehprabha Pradhan and Shahu Modak in title roles and Mr. Junnerkar as its director.

SUNDAY SHOW AT PALACE

The attraction for this Sunday morning at the Palace is "Pack up Your Troubles" starring Jane Withers and the Ritz Brothers.

NAVAL WARFARE EXPLAINED ON THE SCREEN

One of the most important documentaries to come from Ministry of Information is being shown this week at the local English theatres. It explains the strategy and tactics involved in the Naval Warfare. It shows the efficient co-ordination of three units of Navy, Aircraft in the Air battleships and cruisers on the waters and submarines under the waters, while tackling an enemy target.

With the aid of diagrams, the application of all the principles of strategy and tactics are demonstrated by showing the way doom was brought to enemy's big battleships "Graf Spee" and "Bismark"

SUNDAY SHOW AT AURORA

Metro Goldwyn-Mayer's thrilling jungle drama "Tarzan Escapes" starring the one and only "Tarzan" John Weissmuller and Maureen O'Sullivan is the attraction on Sunday morning at 10 a. m. at Aurora.

"RAFFLES" AT OPERA HOUSE

Samuel Goldwyn's superb production of "Raffles" co-starring David Niven and Olivia de Havilland and presenting the most famous and handsomest of all gentleman crooks will be shown at Opera House on Sunday morning at 10 a.m. at reduced admission prices.

SUNDAY SHOW AT PARADISE

Sunday 26th Morning at 10-30 a. m Warner Baxter and Freddie Bartholomew in "Kidnapped" will be the attraction at Paradise, Mahim.

Govt.'s Duty To Indian Evacuees

Plea Of Chiefs Of Madras Provincial Municipalities

MADRAS, July 24.

The need for close co-operation between official and non-official agencies in the matter of organising Civil Defence and tackling the evacuee problem was stressed by Mr. V. Chakkarai Chetti, Mayor of Madras, presiding over a conference of Chairmen, Vice-Chairmen and Commissioners of Municipalities in this Presidency at Ripon Buildings to-day.

The conference was held with the object of concerting measures for ensuring the protection of life and property of civil population in times of crisis and organising relief for evacuees from Burma and Malaya.

INDIA GOVT.'S DUTY

After general discussion the conference passed a number of resolutions regarding the problem of evacuees which 'inter alia' stated that "The Government of India should accept the fullest responsibility for rendering every assistance to Indian Nationals, who have been forced to abandon their homes in Burma and elsewhere" and that they (Govt.) should take immediate measures by setting up employment bureaus, organising colonisation schemes and the like for providing them (evacuees) with suitable employment. It also requested the Government to continue payment of allowance to able-bodied males and all destitute evacuees until such time as they secure employment and settle down.

By another resolution the conference expressed the opinion that the insistence on 'undertaking' to repay in the case of all evacuees would result in denial of assistance in deserving cases such as the old, the infirm and the disabled. It, therefore, requested the Government not to insist on undertaking to repay in such cases of refugees.

The conference felt that the dependents of those detained or stranded in the enemy-occupied territory deserved special consideration and that they should continue to receive help from the Government till satisfactory arrangements were made for their support.

The conference further requested the Government to enforce private firms which were doing business in Burma and Malaya with head offices in India to settle the claims of their employees regarding salaries, and Provident Fund contributions.

The conference also pleaded for necessary educational facilities for the evacuee students.—A.P.

DELHI CONFERENCE ON EVACUEE ISSUE

NEW DELHI, July 24.

Many questions affecting refugees from Burma, Malaya and elsewhere were discussed and ideas exchanged regarding the problem now to be faced, including the absorption of refugees into India's economic life and the settlement of various claims for compensation, at an informal conference held in New Delhi to-day (July 24) under the chairmanship of the Hon. Mr. M. S. Aney, Member, Indians Overseas Department.

Those attending included representatives of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, the Central Indian Evacuees Relief Committee, the Burma Indian Associations of Madras and Surat, the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association and the Central Indian Overseas Association, Pandit H. N. Kunzru, Sir Raza Ali, Sir A. H. Ghuznavi and Mr. Saraogi.—A.P.

Dacca Curfew Withdrawn

DACCA, July 24.

In view of the continued improvement in the situation, the District Magistrate has withdrawn, from to-day, orders promulgated on June 21 under Sec. 144, Cr. P. C. imposing the curfew and prohibiting assembly of more than five persons. But the orders prohibiting carrying of weapons still remain in force. The return car festival passed off peacefully yesterday.—A. P.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Ashad Shud 14, 1998
Muslim: Rajab 11, 1361
Parsi: Behman 25, 1311
Sunrise: 6-15 a.m. Sunset: 7-14 p.m.
Hightide: 10-59, 22-45. Lowtide: 4-04, 17-01

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

NEW WEST END—"Khan-Daan" 3. 6 and 9
MINERVA—"Station Master" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. Matinee to-day at 12-45 p.m.
CAPITOL—"North-West Mounted Police" 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
METRO—"Smilin' Through" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
CITY LIGHT—"Gharki-Laj" 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Sangam" 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
BROADWAY—"Khillauna" 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
ROXY—"Jhoola" 2-15, 5-45 and 9 p.m. Matinee to-day at 11 a.m.
REGAL—"Son of Fury" 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
PLAZA—"Bharat Bhet" 3-45, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 12-45 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"In the Rear of the Enemy" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
SUPER—"Call of Youth" 4-15, 7 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
NOVELTY—"The Thief of Bagdad" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
PRAKASH—"Sant Chokha Mela" 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Phir Milenge" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. Matinee to-day at 12-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Saugand" 3, 6-15 and 9-30 p.m. Matinee to-day at 12 noon.
LAMINGTON—"Kunwara Bap" 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
CHITRA—"Doctor" 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-15 p.m.
HIND-MATA—"Sikandar" 4-15, 7 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
PARADISE—"Blossoms in the Dust" 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
AURORA—"Bharat Milap" 3-45, 6-30 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 12-45 p.m.
PALACE—"A Yank in the R.A.F." 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Tamanna" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Ankh-Michowli" 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
SWASTIK—"Mata" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. Matinee to-day at 12-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Basant" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. Matinee to-day at 12-30 p.m.

SRI RAMAKRISHNA ASHRAM: Swami Gauriswarananda will give a religious discourse on the last Message of Sri Krishna (11th Chapter of Bhagawatam) to-day (Sunday) at 8-45 a.m. at the Ashram premises, 64, Portuguese Church Street, Dadar.

INDIAN MUSIC CIRCLE: The monthly concert will be held at Laxmi Baug, New Bhatwadi, Sandhurst Road, to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m., when Prof. Vinayakrao Patwardhan will entertain.

SHRIMANT SAYAJIRAO MAHARAJ SANGEET KALA BHAVAN: On behalf of the above Bhavan, there will be a weekly programme, to-day (Sunday) at 7-30 p.m. in the Kalabhavan Hall, at Vahidina Mansion, Parel, Poibawdi. On the occasion, Prof. Yeshwantrao will deliver a lecture on "Immoral Songs."

RADICALS TO RESIST MAHATMA'S MOVEMENT: The Bombay Radical Democratic Party has decided to observe "Resist Mahatma's Blitz Week" commencing on and from 1st August. It is contemplated to take out a big procession at the time of the forthcoming A.I.C.C. session.

DIVINE SERVICE: Prof. Prathapgiri Ramamurthy of Wilson College will conduct Divine Service to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 a.m. at Ram Mohan English School No. 2 (old Sivaji Public School) at Lady Jamshedji Road, Dadar.

ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM SCHOOL: An informal meeting of the Old Students will be held to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m. (S.T.) with a view to form an Association.

GOWALIA TANK PARSI WELFARE CENTRE: Under the auspices of the above Centre, Jashan (Thanksgiving) ceremony will be performed at Soonaiji's Agiary, Gowalia Tank Road, to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.). After the Jashan ceremony, recital of Shahname's piece ("Daran and Sikander") will be given by Mr. Jehanbux B. Vatcha.

UNVEILING OF MGR. PERA'S PORTRAIT: The unveiling of Mgr. L. C. Pera's Portrait will take place to-day (Sunday) at 10-45 a.m. at the Antonio De Souza High School, Byculla, as a tribute to his work and activity as founder of the Bombay Catholic Welfare Organisation. (Diocese of Damaun).

RAMTIRTH YOGASHRAM: A lecture on "Secret Message to the Youths" will be delivered by Yogiraj Umeshchandraji, to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m. at 448 Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.

ISMAILIA STUDENTS' SOCIETY: The eighth annual general meeting of the Society will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. at the Hall of the Society's Ismail House, Nishanpada Road, Bombay 9.

B.E.S.T. TRAFFIC UNION: A general meeting of the Lorry Drivers, Fitters, Jointers, Coolies, Office-peons, Over-Head, Mains, Sub-Station and the different sections in the B.E.S.& T. Co. Ltd., will be held to-day (Sunday) at 2 p.m. in the Congress House Compound, Bombay

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: "Theosophy, Man's Divine Inheritance" will be the subject of a public lecture, followed by questions and answers, at Jehangir Wadia Building, opposite Flora Fountain, today (Sunday) at 5-15 p.m.

B.E.S.T. TRAFFIC UNION: A general meeting of the Bus Conductors and Bus Drivers, Tram Conductors and Tram Drivers, Lorry Drivers, Fitters and Coolies, etc., will be held at 9-30 p.m. to-day (Sunday) at Damodar Hall Parel Junction.

SATIRANJAN SHIELD FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT: The Satiranjan Shield Football Tournament, conducted by the Indian Football League, will commence this evening at the St Xavier's College Gymkhana ground, Parel, with the following matches:—

4-30 p.m. "Times of India" v. St. Xavier's College 'B'.

5-30 p.m. Greek Blue Birds v. Bengal Club.

BUSINESSMAN USEFUL IN SOCIETY

The Committee of the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce have addressed a letter to the Government of Bombay in the matter of arrests and punisnments of traders under Defence of India Act. They say that although they are not for connivance at the breach of Law by traders or not for any special treatment to them they would like to point out that a businessman who is a useful member of the society and who has to serve it today as best he can in the difficult situation created by price control of essential commodities necessitated on account of restricted transport facilities, is entitled to have his difficulties being attended to by Government authorities, before law is set in motion against him.

A trader, who in many cases, is an uneducated man and who may have built his business with hard labour extending over a number of years, is likely to commit a technical breach of law or order without any intention, and his credit is likely to be unjustifiably damaged unless a lenient view i taken of his offence in such cases

Public Meeting At Chaupatty

TO-DAY (SUNDAY)
Time: 6 P.M.
President: Nagindas T. Master.
Speakers: Shri Shankarrao Deo and Shri B. G. Kher.
Subject: Inauguration of a propaganda campaign to explain the Wardha Resolution of the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress.

FLAG SALUTATION AT CONGRESS HOUSE: Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, the monthly flag salutation ceremony will be held today (Sunday) at 8 a.m., in the Congress House Compound, Vithalbhai Patel Road, when Shri Nagindas T. Master, President of the B. P. C. C. will unfurl the National Flag and address.

All the volunteers who have filled in the Congress Dal forms as well as all the volunteers who were up to now in the Bombay Seva Dal are required to attend the monthly flag salutation. Before the flag salutation, there will be a general rally of all the volunteers of the Congress Dal at 7 a.m. at the Congress House.

ANTI-PROFITEERING DAY: Anti-Profiteering Day will be observed to-day (Sunday) by the Bombay Committee of the Communist Party of India and various other organisations through processions throughout the city in the morning, afternoon and evening, and a public meeting at 6 p.m. at Lal Baug Maidan over which Mr. N. M. Joshi will preside and Comrades Indulal Yagnik, President of the All-India Kisan Sabha, B. T. Ranadive and others will speak.

STORY WRITING: Under the auspices of the Hindi Sahitya Mandal, Bombay, Mr. Amritlal Nagar, the great story writer in Hindi, will deliver a public lecture on 'Story Writing' for the benefit of the students of Visharad and Sahitya-Ratna exams. of the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Allahabad, at the Hind Vidyalaya, near Siccanagar, Vithalbhai Patel Road at 5-30 p.m. to-day (Sunday).

COMPOUNDERS' UNION, BOMBAY: A meeting of the Managing Committee of the above Union will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Union, 78 Sleater Road, Grant Road.

BOMBAY SPIRITUAL CENTRE: Under the auspices of this Centre, the following two programmes will be held in the premises of the Centre at 4 p.m. to-day (Sunday):—

Sri Swami Sambuddhanandaji will speak on "Sri Ramakrishna Paramahansa and His Spiritual Practices", and Mr. Maurice Frydman will speak on "World Federation of Nations."

PATHARE PRABHU SOCIAL SAMAJ: The Elocution Competition Part II, a debate on "That in the opinion of this House Hindu-Muslim Unity can be achieved only through granting of Pakistan" will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.). Mr. Ramkrishna G. Kothare will preside.

BOMBAY C. & S. CAR DRIVERS' UNION: A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bombay City and Suburban Motor Car Drivers' Union will be held to-day (Sunday) at the Union's Office at 2 p.m. to consider:—

Grain Shop, Shop Asst. Act. and the Government of Bombay. Any other business with the permission of the Chair

THE A. E. S. OLD STUDENTS' UNION: Will give an 'At Home' to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. to the successful Matric candidates of the School Mr N. G Naralkar, Principal R. A. Podar College of Commerce will preside at Society's Building near Two Temples, Girgaon, Bombay

A.R.P. DEMONSTRATION: There will be a public A.R.P. Demonstration, to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. at Brahman Sewa Mandal, Bhawanishankar Road, Dadar, when Mr. J. Baldwin, Asstt. A.R.P Controller will preside

NATIONAL WAR FRONT, WORLI: Under the auspices of the National War Front, Worli, Mr. B. A. Pawar, will give a lecture on "Futility of Panic" to-day (Sunday) at 7 p.m at the Labour Welfare Centre, Worli Dr. S. J. Meher-Homji, Divisional Director Worli, will preside.

MAHIM A.R.P. COMMITTEE: Prof. D. C Motwani will give a talk on A.R.P. hints to householders with a public demonstration on control of Phosphorus Bombs at the Dadar Hindu Gymkhana Shivaji Park today (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. Mr. S. P. Varde will preside.

NEW CHINESE AMBASSADOR IN ANKARA

ANKARA:—The New Chinese Ambassador to Turkey, Chow Shanyo arrived in Ankara on Saturday.—Reuter.

COMMUNIST LEADERS WELCOMED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A meeting of Bidi, Textile and Shoe workers of Madanpura and Kamatipura was held last night at the Nagpada Neighbourhood House to welcome the released Communist leaders. Comrade Mohd. Tahir, a Textile worker, presided. Among the released leaders present at the meeting were Comrades J. Bukhari, L. K. Oak, Ishtiq Ali, Abdul Wahab and others. Comrades Bakhshi and Ali Sardar Jafri addressed the meeting.

Mayor's Relief Fund

The following further donations have been received in aid of the Mayor's Fund:—

Already announced, Rs. 34,358-0-3; Contributions received by "Janmabhoomi" and "Lokmanya", Rs. 3,500; Through "Blitz" Magazine, Rs. 659; Rotary Club of Ahmedabad, Rs. 560; Mrs. Bapsey Sabavala, Rs. 200; Messrs. Pereira Fazalbhoy & Co., Rs. 101: Super Film Exhibitors, being the proceeds of a Cinema Show, Rs. 101; Dr. N. A. Purandare, Rs. 101; The Khandesh Spg. and Wvg. Ltd., Rs. 101; Mr. Alimahomed Mecklai, Rs. 100; Bombay Women's Club, Rs. 100; Mr. Motilal Harjivandas Shah, Rs. 100; Anonymous sympathiser from Secunderabad, Rs. 100; Mr. Shantikumar K. Morarjee, Rs. 100. Total including other donations: Rs. 40,925-8-6.

Relief Of House Collapse Victims

We have received the following amounts for the relief of Churchgate house collapse victims, which we have forwarded to the Mayor's Fund:—

Mr. K. B. Irani, "The Retreat", Bellasis Road, Byculla, Rs. 10; Mr. Dip Chandra Jai, Rs. 12; M. G. Jain Boarding School, Tardeo, Rs. 5; Mr. M. K. Bal Asst. Wvg. Master, W. I. Mills, Bombay 12, Rs. 10; Dr. I. G. Desai, L. C. P. S., d/c. Dispensary at Khergam (Surat), Rs. 25. Total Rs. 50.

Wimco Match Boxes At Half Anna Each

In the list of Bombay City Food Prices published in the local newspapers recently, the price of a box of Wimco matches of 50 sticks was given as Re. 0-1-0.

Actually the maximum price fixed by the Government for a unit of two boxes of Wimco matches of 50 sticks each is Re. 0-1-0, and the price of a single box, is therefore Re. 0-0-6.

Dealers or other persons charging a higher rate will be liable to prosecution under the Defence of India Rules.

DISTRIBUTION OF KEROSENE

Since the arrangements for distribution of kerosene in Bombay city and suburbs were announced, the Controller of Kerosene (Industrial Use), Department of Industries, Bombay, has received a large number of applications for permits from industrial establishments icluding printing presses, hotels, restaurants, tea houses, traders and individual domestic users.

These are being dealt with from day to day in consultation with a Standing Committee of experts and permits are being issued to industrial establishments, hotels, restaurants and tea houses. As regards traders, they have been asked to get in touch with oil companies as the Government has under consideration the question of a licensing scheme. Individual domestic consumers are not being granted permits and are advised either to adopt an alternative fuel for cooking such as charcoal, or to obtain their requirements from kerosene dealers.

Applications for permits for August should be submitted to the Controller of Kerosene immediately and for September should be sent by August 10 and thereafter by the 10th of every month for the following month.

The Controller advises that, in order to avoid delay in the issue of permits, full information indicated in the prescribed form should be given and as far as possible the name of the nearest agent who actually deals in the brand of oil the applicants have been using should also be mentioned.

The Controller also suggests that, in view of the necessity for conserving kerosene oil to the utmost extent, industrial establishments should avoid wastage and adopt substitutes where possible. Domestic consumers are advised to adopt vegetable oil for lighting purposes where possible.

SOUTH INDIAN ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY: Under the joint auspices of the S. I. Association, and the Charkha Club, Sri B. G Kher will speak on the present political situation at Nappoo Hall, to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. The monthly mass spinning demonstration will take place earlier (from 4-30 p.m.).

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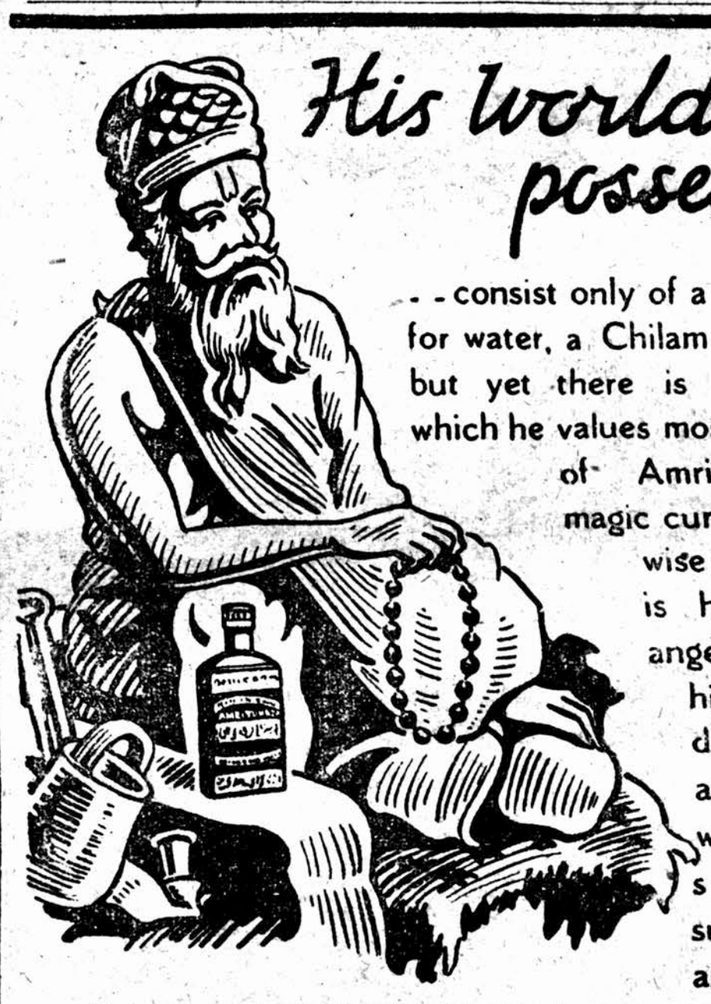

His worldly possessions

- - consist only of a Kamandalu for water, a Chilam for smoke, but yet there is one more which he values most, his bottle of Amritdhara the magic cure, which the wise man knows is his guardian angel to protect him from all daily ailments and his Dhanwantari to serve the suffering humanity.

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Latest Commercial

COTTON

OCTOBER:
New York, July 25.

Previous closing	18.57
To-day's opening	18.69
Difference	+12

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, July 25.

Following are the New York opening ranges :-

July (18.49/49) 18.69/67
October (18.61/60) 18.83/83
December (18.75/75) 18.95/95

LONDON COMMODITIES

London, July 25

SEEDS

Castorseeds Bombay July/August (£28 quoted) closed
Linseed Calcutta July/August (£22 1/2) closed
Linseed La Plata July/August unquoted
Groundnuts Coromandal July/August (East Coast India shipment not quoted) West Coast India shipment (£26 1/2 quoted) closed.

LONDON METALS

Electric Copper (£62) closed
Lead (£25) closed
Glasgow Iron No. 3 (151 sh.) closed

EXCHANGE:

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON
New York, July 25.

Previous closing	4.03 3/4
To-day's opening	4.03 3/4

T T LONDON ON NEW YORK
London, July 25

Previous closing 4.02 1/2 sellers; 4.03 1/2 buyers
To-day's opening 4.02 1/2 sellers; 4.03 1/2 buyers.
To-day's closing 4.02 1/2 sellers; 4.03 1/2 buyers

LONDON BULLION

LONDON GOLD
London, July 25
London Gold (£8-8-0) closed

LONDON SILVER
London, July 25
Spot (23 1/2d) closed
Forward (23 1/2d) closed

CROSS RATES
London, July 25
London on Bombay (1-6 1/32 sellers 1-5 31/32 buyers) 1-6 1/32 sellers; 1-5 31/32 buyers
New York on Bombay (30.36) 30.36

DISCOUNTS
3 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent
4 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent.
6 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, July 25.
New York Stock Exchange opening prices:
General Motors (dol 38 3/8) dol 38 3/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 25 3/4) dol 25 3/4
United States Steel Common (dol 47 1/8) dol 47 5/8
United States Steel Preference (dol 110) unquoted

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, July 25
The London Stock Exchange was closed to-day.

Desperate Battle In Rostov Area

German Parachutists In Soviet Uniforms Being Landed In Rear

(From Reuter's Special Correspondent)
MOSCOW, July 25.

Despite strong resistance the Germans yesterday seized a number of advanced Soviet defence lines in the Rostov area. Heavily outnumbered, especially in tanks and planes, the Soviet forces are fighting with desperate courage. The Soviet forces defending Rostov run the risk of being outflanked and are generally in a difficult position.

In the Tsimlyanskaya region the Germans are also attacking with a greatly superior numbers of tanks and planes. Making incessant attempts to get the troops across the Don at numerous places some German troops have in fact already got across. The battle area is spreading on the lower Don and German troops are also appearing on parts of the middle Don. The German Command is still pursuing its plan of dealing a blow at Stalingrad. On all fronts in South Russia battles on a larger scale than any yet fought in the Soviet-German war are taking place.

The Soviet Press utters a warning that their significance is difficult to over-estimate. The Germans are carrying out mass bombings not only on frontline troops but also on towns and villages in the immediate rear of Soviet lines in order to sow panic among the population. German parachutists, often in Soviet uniforms, are being used to an increasing extent to seize strong points in the rear. The general position however remains favourable to the Red Army.

SOVIETS CONTINUE PRESSURE

Soviet forces are attacking on the Bryansk front. On Thursday they launched an attack under cover of artillery barrage. Infantry and one tank guards unit made an energetic push into German fortified lines and captured one village. Yesterday the battle continued with growing momentum. The Germans threw into the fight divisions just arrived at the front which the German Command intended for a blow east of Voronezh. Under Soviet pressure the Germans are withdrawing.

Dispatches received in Moscow state that very heavy fighting is taking place in the vicinity of Novocherkassk on the Rostov front and make no comment on the German claim that fighting is going on in the streets of the town.

RIVER DON CROSSED

Moscow officially stated to-day that the Germans had broken through in one sector of the Rostov front and were making non-stop attempts to cross to the south bank of the Don in the Tsimlyanskaya area, 125 miles to the east. The "Red Star" admits that the Germans have twice crossed the river here and the striving to get across at other places. Berlin, who yesterday claimed that Rostov had been taken by storm, to-day stated that the Luftwaffe had been attacking Soviet columns retiring to the east of Rostov and dive-bombing Russian troops and vehicles assembled in vast numbers at various Don crossings. The Russians still firmly hold the initiative in the fighting on a wide front before Voronezh and are keeping up their attacks.

GERMAN COUNTER-ATTACKS

At Voronezh the Germans are displaying a renewed outburst of energy, writes Reuter's special correspondent. Yesterday they launched ambitious counter attacks on the west side of the Don chiefly aimed at reconquering the river crossings which were seized by Soviet troops a few days ago. In the Voronezh valley itself the German troops are still hanging on to a number of positions. North of the town a body of German riflemen broke through but were completely destroyed.

THREE GERMAN ARMIES

Immense German armies—at least 600,000 men, 2,000 tanks and a powerful Luftwaffe air fleet and light and heavy, guns have moved down to the southern Don in a swift advance. Two German armies have been able to join the forces north of Rostov—one moving down from Millerovo and the other pushing southeast from Voroshilovgrad. A third German army stands on the shores of the sea of Azov east of Taganrog. Rostov—the capital of the Don Cossack country—from which the German reverses during the winter started, is the city on which the German command in baffled rage last year swore it would have revenge on the population. To-day every Russian heart feels a touch of anguish at the thought of the fate threatening their fellow countrymen in Rostov

STALINGRAD THREATENED

By a bold though risky thrust the Germans have also reached the centre of the southern arm of the Don bend and are fighting frantically for a bridgehead to cross the southern bank at Tsimlyanskaya, roughly halfway between Rostov and Stalingrad. If the Germans succeeded in crossing the Don at Tsimlyanskaya and establishing a hold on the southern bank they would have a base for threefold action including a move eastwards to attack Stalingrad from the south without having a river obstacle between themselves and the "tanktown."

SUB-COMMITTEES

The Voronezh front is a bright spot in the general sombre picture in south Russia. Greatly to the disappointment of the German High Command its armies have not only not taken the town, but are being ejected from the east bank of the upper Don and hard pressed on the west bank. It is reasonable to assume that at least 100,000 Germans, Hungarians and Rumanians have died on the Voronezh front alone this month. The Germans are in a great hurry to reach Baku irrespective of losses but behind them still stands unconquered Voronezh.—Reuter.

SECOND FRONT —NOW!

WASHINGTON, July 25.

As concern over the situation in Russia increases here a second front is the chief topic of public discussion by the man in the street and press.

The "Washington Post" declares: "Is it not better to attack now while Hitler is half engaged in Russia than when we have to face his entire army? It is not beyond belief that on the heels of his triumph over Russia Hitler would begin an offensive against Britain and America simultaneously by invading the British isles and an onslaught on Trans-Atlantic shipping. The people, of course, know nothing about high strategy but they do realise that even if a second front would entail a heavy toll in blood and material that would be as nothing compared with the fearful slaughter which would be the price of waiting around for extermination."—Reuter.

A. I. C. C. Preparations

(Continued from page 11)

sing, Mr. Jinabhai Joshi, Mr. G. N. Desai and Mr. Iswarbhai Patel.

A special pandal for the A.I.C.C. meeting is being erected at Gowalia Tank Maidan at the very spot where the A.I.C.C. was held in 1939. Proper precautions are being taken to make the Pandal rain-proof. The total accommodation for members and visitors in the Pandal will be about 5,000.

Space has been reserved in the pandal for visitors on tickets of various denomination ranging from Rs. 10 to Rs. 500 for the session. Daily tickets of Rs. 5 are also kept for the convenience of daily visitors. Tickets can be booked in advance by writing to the office of the B.P.C.C. (Congress House, Bombay 4.) All moneys will have to be remitted in advance. For local visitors the ticket office will remain open at the Congress House from 8 a.m. to 8, p.m. everyday till the beginning of the A.I.C.C. meeting, on August 7.

The seven sub-committees dealing with Reception, Sanitation, Finance, Accommodation, Pandal, Refreshments and Transport have already chalked out their programmes and actual work is in progress.

AZAD CLARIFIES CONGRESS DEMAND

LAHORE, July 25.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Congress President, in an interview to the 'United Press' further clarified his previous press statement made at Delhi about guarantees by the United Nations that would satisfy the Congress.

The Congress President said: "If the United Nations are prepared to respond to the appeal embodied in the Congress Working Committee resolution, then details can easily be settled by means of negotiations."

Maulana Azad is still lying in bed, though his health is now better.—United Press.

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DANGER OF INFLATION

Roosevelt Confronted With 2 Conflicting Plans For State Control

WASHINGTON, July 25.

The burning question in the United States to-day is the danger of inflation. The Chamber of Commerce, New York State, sounds the latest warning.

It says the country is daily being forced closer and closer to an evil which would dislocate the whole economy and would be disastrous to the war effort.

Calling for a rigid enforcement of President Roosevelt's seven-point Anti-Inflation programme the Chamber criticises the recent decision of the War Labour Board granting "little steel" workers an extra 44 cents daily to compensate them for the 15 per cent advance in the cost of living.

The Chamber infers that this means organised workers of the country are entitled to greatly increased wages while the incomes of the rest of the population remain static or decline.

Meanwhile President Roosevelt is reported to be confronted with the necessity of choosing between two conflicting plans for wage control to prevent inflation.

One plan involves an executive order directing all Government agencies to allow only such wage adjustments as are made in accordance with the War Labour Board's 15 per cent yardstick.

A request to Congress for additional legislation would not be necessary but the President would have to exercise war powers.

According to legal authorities President Roosevelt already has sufficient power to issue such an order.

The second plan is more drastic. It is proposed by the Office of Price Administration which suggests the securing of legislative authority for the control of all wages and all prices. Legislation would grant broad powers to fix both wages and prices which the President would presumably delegate to the office of the Price Administrator, Mr. Henderson.

Labour leaders are vigorously opposed to any plan for keeping wages stationary. They have told President Roosevelt so.

Representatives of the American Federation of Labour and the Congress Industrial Organisations whom he met the other day indicated opposition to the freezing of wages on the present level. They said they particularly resented what they called Mr. Henderson's "interference" with the National Wage Policy.

It is understood that Labour men would accept the war labour boards yardstick rather than Mr. Henderson's plan, though feeling that no plan should be adopted at all.

The Treasury Secretary Mr. Morgenthau has said that there was no reason why the United States ultimately should not do as well as Britain and Canada in financing enlarged war costs from taxation. Mr. Morgenthau is opposed to a general sales tax but some senators, both Republican and Democratic, are of the opinion that such tax will ultimately be necessary.

MOONJE MEETS INDIA'S C-IN-C.

NEW DELHI, July 24.

Dr. B. S. Moonje saw to-day the Commander-in-Chief and the Deputy Commander-in-Chief and is understood to have placed before them the requirements of the Bhonsla Military School regarding the service rifles and non-service rifles for training the regular students of the School and the guerilla warfare training classes. —United Press.

DR. GILDER FOR POONA

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA CITY, July 25.

Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, former Bombay Minister, will deliver the Convocation Address of the Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapith on July 31.

Ayesha Begum of Dacca, who has been unanimously elected General Secretary and Treasurer of the Hindu-Muslim Unity Conference. She will tour in India in connection with Hindu-Muslim Women's Unity Movement.

PROFITEERING IN SHIPBUILDING?

"Soft-Pedalling" Of Higgins Co.'s Production Suspected

WASHINGTON, July 24.

Hints of possible war profiteering at the cost of the battle of the Atlantic were made at a combined meeting of the two house sub-committees by a New Orleans Ship-builder, Mr. Jackson Higgins.

Mr. Higgins said that an unnamed person in the Maritime Commission had advised him that commission employees were being told to "soft pedal", the mass production of the ship-building systems of Mr. Higgins and the west-coast shipbuilder Mr. Henry Kaiser, while word had gone out to "Build up" to the Bethlehem Steel Company, at present the largest ship-builders in the United States.

Mr Higgins claimed that his informant gave advance information that the Maritime Commission would cancel the contract given to Mr. Higgins Company for 200 liberty ships on the ground of steel shortage.

The Maritime Commission, however, recently allowed new contracts for the construction of other new shipyards. "There seems to be plenty of steel for them", he declared.—Reuter.

ON THE AIR

SUNDAY, July 26.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

5 p.m. V. A. Kagalkar 5-20 Ghazlen Aur Geet. 5-35 Thumri Aur Ghazal. 6-25 Jawabi Hamla. 6-30 Thumrian Aur Dadre. 6-45 Feroza Begam. 7 Afzal Husain. 7-15 Jawab Men. 7-30 Delhi Radio Orchestra. 7-35 It has happened 7-40 V A. Kagalkar. 7-50 Next week's programmes in Hindustani. 8 Curd-Seller. 8-3 Behag on Sitar. 8-15 For villagers only. 9-45 Listening post. 9-50 Mirabai Ki Malhar on Sitar. 10 Feroza Begam. 10-15 V A. Kagalkar. 10-30 Iqbal Bano.

Bombay I—Programme.

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

7-30 a.m Light selection 7-50 News in Hindustani. 8 News in English 8-10 Marathi Bhavgeets. 8-50 News in Marathi. 9 News in Gujarati. 9-10 Baswaraj. 9-40 Vazirbai. 11 K. Y. Kale. 11-20 Instrumental duet. 11-30 News-play 11-45 Jugalbhai Vaishnav 11-55 Indirabai Wadkar. 12-30 p.m Nisar Ahmed. 12-45 S. N. Chapekar. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 Air Orchestra. 1-10 Khadim Husain. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch hour music 5 To-morrow 5-5 Ratnakant Ramnathkar. 5-30 Master Ebrahim 5-40 News in Marathi. 5-45 News in Gujarati 5-50 Geet. 6 News in English. 6-10 Counter-attack. 6-15 News in Hindustani. 6-25 Local news and announcements. 6-30 Khadim Husain 7-5 Jugalbhai Vaishnav. 7-15 Bhavgeet and Pad. 7-35 Dhun Mishra Kafi. 7-45 News commentary. 7-50 Baswaraj. 8-10 News in Marathi 8-20 News in Gujarati 8-30 Our Universities. 8-45 News-play. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English 9-30 B B C News relay. 9-45 Listening post 9-50 War review 10 Walter Gieseking.

Bombay II—Programme

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

7-30 to 7-50 a.m As in Bombay 1. 7-50 Clarionet Solos. 8 G. G. Kharadkar. 8-10 to 8-50 As in Bombay 1. 8-50 Ghazal. 9 Kannada song. 9-10 to 10 As in Bombay 1.

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

11 to 2-25 p.m. As in Bombay 1

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

5 to 7-15 As in Bombay 1 7-15 Interval.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

7-30 to 8-10 As in Bombay 1 8-10 Vazirbai. 8-30 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 Air Orchestra. 9-10 K. Y. Kale. 9-25 Jugalbhai Vaishnav. 9-35 Indirabai Wadkar. 10-5 Vazirbai. 10-25 Khadim Husain.

OFFER POWER TO ANTI-FASCISTS

M. N. Roy Urges Britain To "Abandon Hope Of Congress' Changing Attitude"

DEHRA DUN, July 24.

Mr. M. N. Roy has sent the following cable to the "Daily Herald", London:—

"On behalf of the Radical Democratic Party and Indian Federation of Labour, representing an overwhelming majority of organised workers, I welcome your leader expressing British Labour's view about the Congress resolution and hope that a new approach to the Indian problem will now be found. Genuine anti-Fascists and advocates of democratic freedom have always opposed the policy of placating the Congress, whose narrow-minded nationalism has callously disregarded the vital issues involved in this war and pursued practically a pro-Fascist policy despite verbal protestations.

The latest Congress resolution is the logical outcome of nationalism. Therefore abandon the hope of the Congress changing its attitude Congress is not India.

Anti-Fascists, who are eager to defend India as a sector of the International People's Front claim the support of British democracy.

There should be no more delay in reinforcing their hands with power and responsibility offered to Congress leaders, whose unreasonableness and irresponsibility have finally shocked you."—A. P.

KHAKSAR LEADER SENDS DEPUTATION

To Assure Whole-Hearted Co-operation With Govt.

LAHORE, July 24.

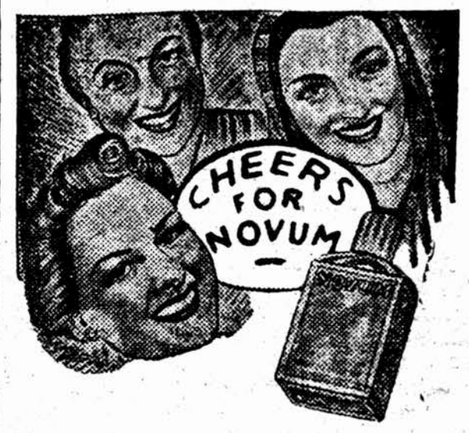
Allama Mashriqui the Khaksar Leader, who is at present interned in Madras, has deputed Mir Ali Ahmad Khan Talpur, Hakim-I-Ala of the Khaksars in Sind, and Arbab Sher Akbar Khan, Hakim-I-Ala of the Khaksars in the Frontier Province and Kashmir, to see the Premier of the Punjab and assure him of the whole-hearted co-operation of the Khaksars with Government.

They are proceeding to Simla shortly to interview Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan for this purpose.

It is further learned that Allama Mashriqui has directed Mir Ahmad Khan Talpur to advise the Khaksars in the Punjab to respect law and order.—A. P.

NEW DUTIES FOR CONSULAR OFFICIALS

Sixty American Consular officials from the Far East have been posted to new duties and will proceed to new posts in Africa, India and Ceylon.—Reuter.



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W. I. A. A. STAFF MAKE HISTORY IN BOMBAY FOOTBALL

BY J. C. MAITRA

Mohammedan Sporting and other clubs of Calcutta have made this eminently successful.

According to all expectations, the W.I.A.A. Staff triumphed again in their contest with the B.E.S.T. on Thursday last. This was third meeting this season, the earlier ones being in the finale of the Nadkarni Cup and the Western India Championship. The Tramwaymen have deteriorated very much since then. In fact their combination has been completely broken up with the departure of Alexander and Rajah and the disability of Butchi, three of the best men in their respective positions in Bombay. The Motorists might have won by a much bigger margin than four goals to one, had not Murthy and Co. given themselves up to faney play. In my previous articles I have severely condemned this trait of the Indian players.

THOMAS OUTSTANDING

As it happened on Thursday, the Tramwaymen, playing for all their worth, neutralised the efforts of their mighty opponents for a certain period in the first half. Not only that, they took advantage of an opening and levelled up matters with the assistance of Swamy, their right winger. Then there was a miraculous save by the posts with all the defenders beaten. Fortunately the Automobilemen and their leader, Murthy in particular, had the good sense to shake off their over confidence in time. It was again a great day for Thomas, their brilliant inside-left who claimed no less than three of the four goals notched by the W.I.A.A. He now stands as the highest scorer in the League with 19 goals to his credit. It is highly necessary, however, for a player of his calibre to master the science of booted play. Then he would be equally proficient and serviceable in fair weather or foul.

BAREFOOTED PLAY VINDICATED

It is a matter of great credit to the bare-footed team that they succeed in wresting the League Championship from their booted rivals. It is all the more praiseworthy because this season has been an exceedingly wet one—more favourable to the booted teams than to the bare-footed ones. Those who are loud in their denunciation of the bare-footed style of play, I hope, will readily acknowledge and admit its superiority from the points of view of art and science. The ball can be better controlled with bare-feet than with boots and the speed they allow is an additional asset. My advice to Indian players has always been, "Play with bare-feet whenever you can and use boots whenever they are necessary." This means that a first class player must master both the methods of play. The won the Indian League two years ago are now the Champions of the Harwood League.

CONGRATULATIONS TO W.I.A.A.

I heartily congratulate Mr. Jehangir Patell and his team on their magnificent victory. Upto this time not a single team has been able to attain the distinction which the W.I.A.A. Staff has done. I shall not be at all surprised if they sweep the board this season by annexing the Hinrichs and Satiranjan Memorials Shields and the Rovers Cup. It is not an easy matter, however, for a team to maintain their best form all along. They are likely to become stale. But the more important thing is to keep one's head at its proper place. It is a very natural thing to be over-confident after a series of success. I hope the W.I.A.A. players will avoid this pitfall. If they keep themselves in fighting trim always, they may well outshine the record established in hockey by the B.B. and C. I. Railway this season.

SECOND PLACE IN BALANCE

For the second place the fight is still on. It will be decided this evening. The Bombay City Police have the best chance of securing it. After defeating the Royal Berkshire Regiment, I do not think they will go down to the Royal Artillery. But one can never be too sure about it and the Gunners have improved a good deal. Now a word about the Police-Berks Match. I expected to see better spirit between two of the leading sides in Bombay. The soldiers resorted to questionable tactics as they did against the W.I.A.A. Staff. But the Cops were not to take it lying down as did the Motorists. They gave it back with compound interest. It was slowly developing into an All-in Wrestling Match. I wish Referee Kotian had dealt with the culprits with a stronger hand. I am firmly of the opinion that the soldiers would have won the match if they had not lost their temper. In a keen contest it is essential to keep one's mental equilibrium. Every player would do well to bear this in mind.

CHANCES FOR POLICE

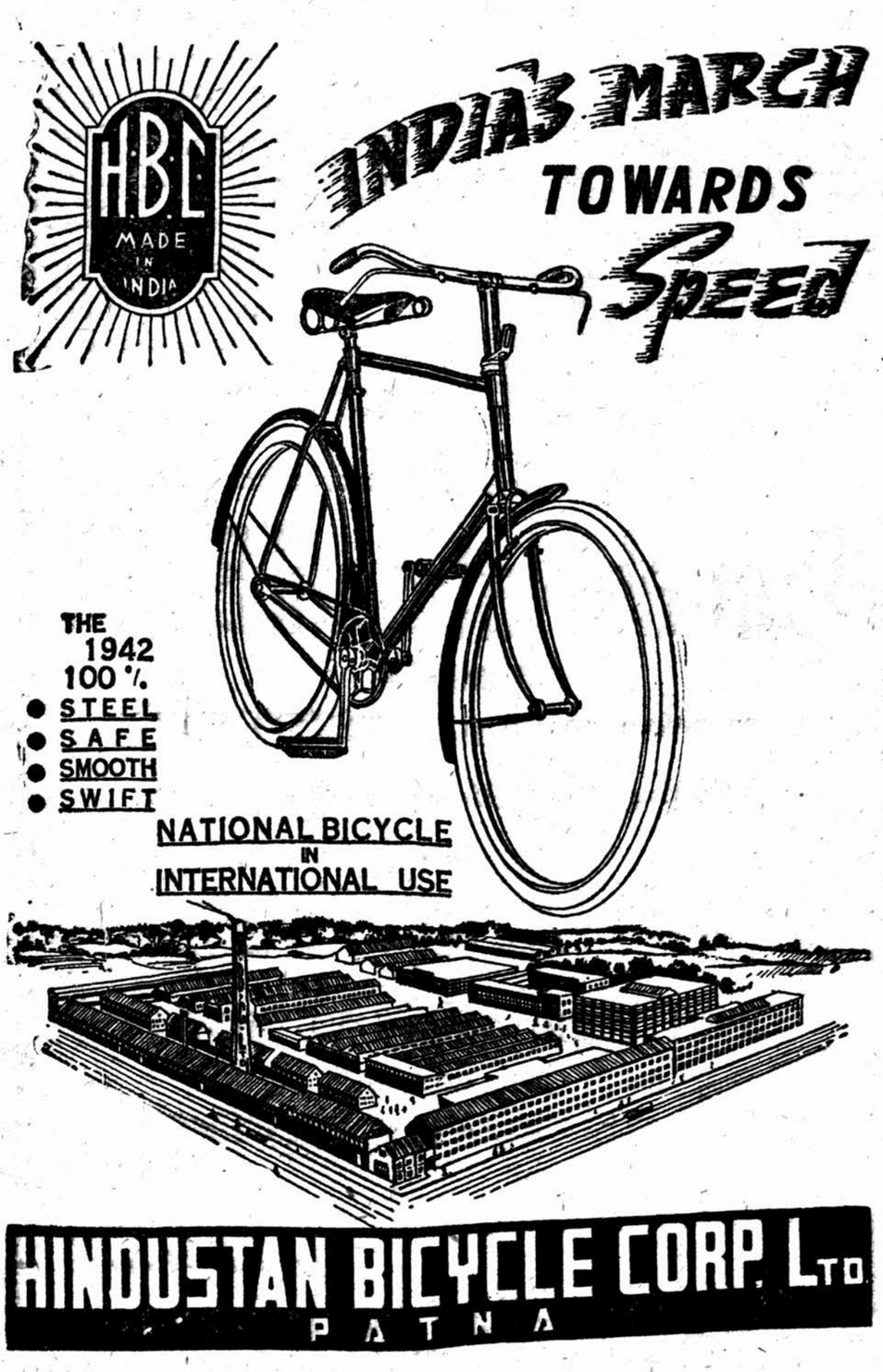
No further comment is necessary on this engagement, except that the Infantrymen practically starved their best forward, Bloxham, throughout the day. It is true Scott the Police right half, kept a sharp eye on him. But there were many occasions when he was left unguarded. More attention to him by his comrades might have avoided the defeat by a brace of goals. It stands to the credit of the Police that they drew with the W. I A. A., the new champions. They have also on their debit side a defeat at the hands of the Y.M.C.A., last year's Champions. It was a bad trouncing by 4 goals to one. Inconsistency is one of their peculiar traits. If they can pull out their best form against the Artillerymen today, they are sure to become the runners-up. On the other hand, if they play in the manner they did against the Muslims, the Gunners are sure to deprive them of the honour.

Y.M.C.A.'S HOPES

As the table stands the Y.M.C.A. will claim the second position on the strength of their superior goal—average, if the Police are even forced to a draw by the R.A. If they lose, there will be no question to Y.M.C.A.'s title, as both the Police and the Berks will be short by a point from them. Interest therefore still attaches to the last game of the League. I am very glad to remark here that the W.I.F.A have decided to present a clock to Mr. Patell, President of the W.I.A.A. Staff Sports Club, who is really its heart and soul, in recognition of his meritorious services in the cause of Indian football in Bombay. More strength to your arms, Patell, and more luck in future.

A NEW DEPARTURE

The B.E.S.T., who began their season so promisingly have now taken the last place in the Table That means they will become the holders of the Wooden Spoon for a year. Even South Kanara and Bombay Gymkhana, who have been vying with one another for its possession for the last few years, have been able to avoid it! The Gymkhana made a new departure this season. As they were unable to field a team of their regular members, they took the aid of servicemen. This has improved their combination to a certain extent. They may fare better in the remaining tournaments. The Y.M.C.A., having lost most of their Indian players, have taken in more Service players. They have shown vast improvement in the latter stages of the League. We may expect to see them doing great things in the Hinrichs and Satiranjan Shields and the Rovers Cup. The Muslims, without the services of their star forward Rashad, have not been able to fulfil the hopes and expectations of their supporters. Mr. Ahmed, their President, is looking forward to brighter times with the return of Rashad in the team.



PHILIPPINES CONTINUE RESISTANCE

WASHINGTON, July 24.

Broadcasts from Tokyo and Manila recorded by the War Information Office show that not all American troops have surrendered or have been captured and the people of the Philippines are continuing to resist the Japanese efforts to subjugate them.

It is noted as conceivable that Upper Luzon and Mindanao continue to be the strongholds of Guerilla fighters, and still hold many Filipinos with a probable sprinkling of American army forces. The Moros of Mindanao are pledged to fight to death.

Japanese broadcasts repeatedly and vainly called upon Guerrila troops to surrender. Great numbers of the civilian population have apparently been executed for opinions while the Manila radio says: "Some persons are contiuing their useless resistance against the Japanese Imperial Forces."—Reuter.

U.S.-YUGOSLAVIA SIGN LEND-LEASE AGREEMENT

WASHINGTON, July 25.

King Peter of Yugoslavia and President Roosevelt in a joint statement on Friday night pledged the use of "all the resources of the two nations in the vigorous prosecution of the war.

King Peter is leaving the United States shortly.

The provisions of the Lend-Lease Agreement signed on Friday between Yugoslavia and the United States are substantially same as those contained in the agreements with Britain, China, Russia and other United Nations.—Reuter.

PUNJAB M.L.A.s CAN JOIN GOVT. SERVICE

LAHORE, July 24.

The Governor of the Punjab has promulgated an ordinance to amend the Punjab Legislative Assembly (War Service) Act 1940.

The Act, it will be remembered, permitted members of the Assembly to hold office under the Defence Department of the Central Government. The Ordinance issued to-day seeks to widen the scope of the Act so as to permit members to be engaged in any employment certified by the Governor of the Punjab to be directly concerned with the prosecution of the war.—A. P

BOMB FATALITY NEAR SONEPUR

PATNA, July 24.

One boy was killed and two others were seriously injured as a result of an explosion of a bomb at Sonepur, according to a report received here from Hazipur.

It is stated that the boys found three bombs lying near a district board bridge at Sonepur and out of curiosity touched one of them which burst with the above result. Enquiry is proceeding.—United Press.

"Students On The March"

By "Vanguard"

This time we see the methods employed by Delhi students in their patriotic propaganda among the people. During the vacation, the workers of the students' federation would gather every morning at 5 a.m. sharp in a different ward of the city each day and march for two and a half hours through the streets and lanes of the ward with their flags and placards, shouting their slogans and singing their songs. At every convenient spot or street-crossing, a bugle call would be given. Hundreds of people would collect. A student would speak for 5 or 7 minutes explaining the policy and announcing the meeting to be held that evening in the same ward.

In the evening meeting, beyond speeches, there would be community singing, and from 1,000 to 2,000 attended all the meetings. Thus, within 15 days, through these prabhat feries and mass meetings in the evening, they were able to cover the entire city and reach at least 50,000 people. On the last day they had a huge procession through the main streets of the city, ending in a mammoth meeting on Gandhi Grounds. Next week we will see what the Andhra students have done in the same direction.

* * *

It is high time the students started demanding reduction in fees, specially in these days of abnormally high prices of necessities and educational equipment. Hence, it is heartening to find a student union take up the issue. I do hope the students also take a hand in celebrating the Anti-Profiteering Day on Sunday 26th July called by the President of the Kisan Sabha, along with the mazdoors and poor of the city. Even then, they should not rest satisfied with carrying on agitation among the people to force the Government to control Black Markets. They must, along with volunteers of other organisations of the masses, keep an eye on shop-keepers and merchants and report transgression of the law to the Police and in case the latter do not take necessary action, take such cases to superior authorities. This is the work the Ahmedabad students are helping in doing with very effective results. If the educated idealistic youths do not help the poor to do away with exploitation, who else will?

* * * *

The workers of the students' union are allowed to go to four schools in the suburbs and address the entire school in the school hall once every week. It is this sort of relation that is wanted more between school authorities and student organisations.

* * *

In the Royal Institute of Science, a certain Professor is permanently in charge of the College magazine, the annual gathering, the Gymkhana Committee and the Philosophical Association which runs all the extra-curricular activities of the students. Such a situation would be intolerable to any body of self-respecting students. There should not be any official interference in affairs which must be left in the hands of the students only.

Within a week of the Patriotic Squad of the Student Union having given a performance in a school in the north of Bombay, no less than 50 students of the school came forward to work as volunteers for the Union: 10 for Union membership enrolment, 10 for P. V. B. enrolment, 10 for the dramatic troupe, 10 for the singing group, and 10 for distribution of leaflets and sale of the student magazine.

* * *

At the beginning of this term, 150 students were not allowed admission in Baroda College due to one excuse or other. Within a week, 160 letters, resolutions and statements reached the Principal according to his own calculation. As opposition was growing, the Dewan was forced to intervene: and just when thousands of students were gathering at a meeting to decide on a strike, the Principal called the student leaders and told them that all would be admitted except one, the Secretary of the Students' Brotherhood. Though the students were still ready to go on strike on the issue of victimization, the Secretary persuaded them not to do so, as the victory already won showed that the authorities recognised their united strength.

"The March Of Progress"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the article entitle "The March of Progress" in your issue of Sunday, July 12th, I should like to point out that "Vanguard", in his reference to the Elphinstone College Dramatic Society, has been most seriously misinformed or else is trying to create mischief.

"Vanguard" says that the meeting of the general body was announced one day before it actually took place through one notice on the notice board. This is entirely incorrect as the notice was put up five days before the meeting took place. "Vanguard" then goes on to say that only about a dozen students attended the general body meeting. Arithmetic does not seem to be his forte! There were no less than 25 students.

"Vanguard" has also insinuated that in most Bombay colleges, the secretaries of various societies and associations are nominated. We cannot, of course, speak for other colleges, but this is certainly not true of the Elphinstone College Dramatic Society. Secretaries to this society are appointed in a most democratic and constitutional manner, that is to say, not by nomination, but by being elected by the members themselves.

Finally, "Vanguard" asserts that some professor has always got the last say in all matters. This statement is far from being correct as it is our privilege to have professors as members of our society because they are absolutely non-interfering and because their advice and judgment are greatly appreciated.—Yours, etc.,

H. F. VAKEEL,
P. APPOO (Miss),
Jt. Secretaries.

Elphinstone College, Bombay.

'TEETOTALLER' AND DIED AT 112!

(From Our Correspondent.)

LAHORE, July 23.

An old woman (popularly known as "Bobo", born in a village in Mukandpur, District Jullundur, who claimed to have 110 direct descendents all alive) has died at the age of 112.

Only last week, after hearing the news of birth of a great grand granddaughter, she remarked, "now I must hurry up and leave this earthly abode." She had vivid recollections of Sikh Rule, depicting extreme insecurity of life and property and never tasted tea but took regular pure milk products.

Govt. Should Not Continue To Be Passive Spectators

SAPRU SUGGESTS ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE TO END PRESENT TENSION

ALLAHABAD, July 25.

"There is no reason why the leaders of different parties and different communities should not at this juncture meet at a Round Table to discuss how best to remove the present tension and to arrive at some settlement for the period of the war, leaving the larger question of a permanent constitution for times of peace, immediately after the war," says Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru who is at present at Indore appearing for the Maharaja of Rewa in the Rewa Enquiry in a statement to the "Associated Press."

The following is the full text of the statement:—

"I have read the recent Congress resolution. In my opinion, it is an "ill-considered and inopportune resolution", and I sincerely hope and trust that there is still room for further consideration of the whole situation and the methods intended to be adopted for dealing with that situation. This does not mean that I have in any way changed my opinion on the "ineffective steps taken by the Government" in meeting the situation, but I think that the war situation and its reactions on India are so grave, that instead of throwing the country into a mass movement the possibilities of which no one can foresee, the better and wiser course to follow would be to make a concerted effort on a collective basis for the settlement of our internal disputes and the establishment of a spirit of harmony and co-operation among ourselves.

There is no reason why the leaders of different parties and different communities should not at this juncture meet at a Round Table to discuss how best to remove the present tension and to arrive at some settlement for the period of the war, leaving the larger question of a permanent constitution for times of peace, immediately after the war. We must meet there without any commitments or without serving each other with any kind of ultimatum in advance.

We are painfully conscious that our "differences are" being "exploited in England" and elsewhere and referred to in the press daily as an answer to our demands. This, however, is all the greater reason why we should exert ourselves to bring about a spirit of harmony and agreement, the absence of which is an encouragement to our critics and enemy. I agree that a new spirit has got to be created among the people to face the enemy who is next door to us, but I fear that "spirit cannot be created by a mass movement in this country." It may easily cause still further differences between one section of the community and another.

For the achievement of internal unity, all parties have got to make their contribution and Government themselves should not continue to be passive spectators of our internal disharmony, but make their active and constructive contribution. Now is the time for the "Indian members" of the Executive Council at "Delhi to step forward" and to make their contribution to the solution of the deadlock. I think they can and there are at least some among them who can play a great part at this juncture.—A. P.

EVACUEES FROM MALAYA AND BURMA

Evacuees from Burma and Malaya possessing technical qualifications and desirous of employment in Ordnance and other Civil Armament Factories may approach the Bombay National Service Labour Tribunal, Hassan Chambers, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay, on any working day except Saturday between 3 and 5 p.m.

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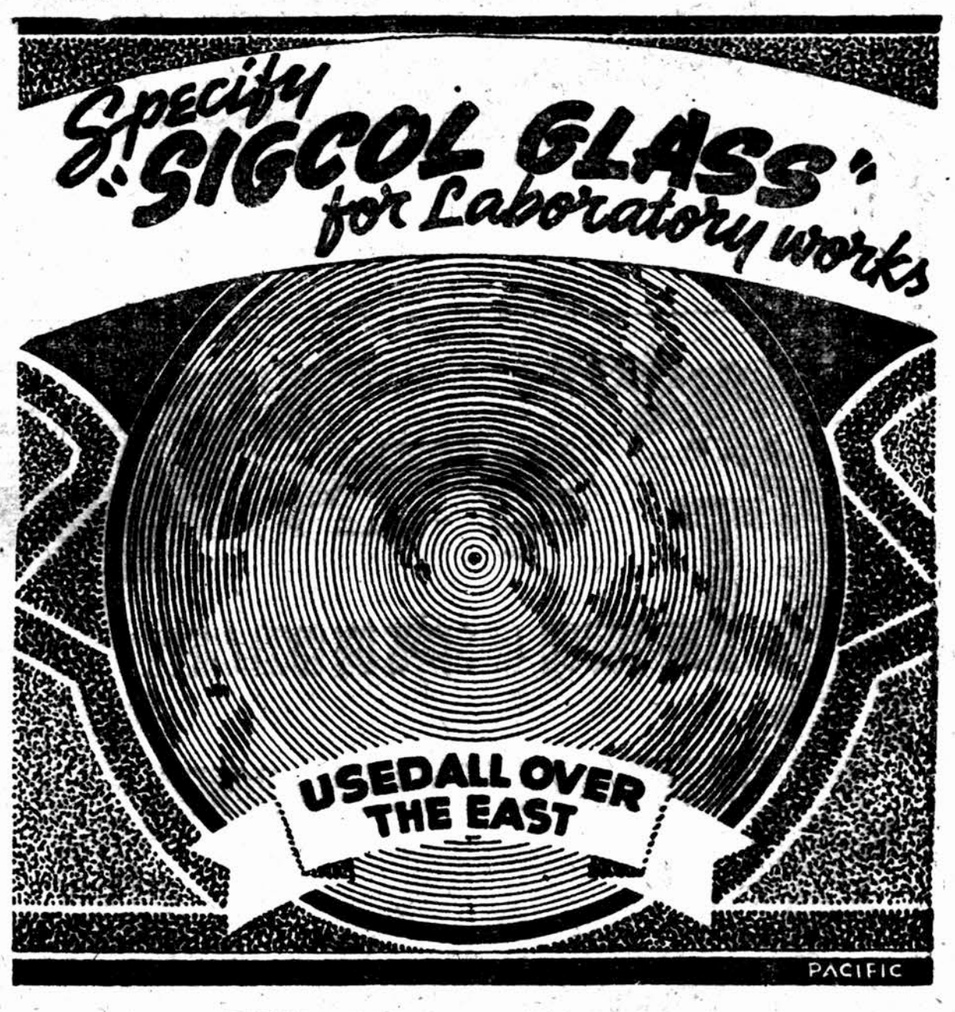

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Relief To Agricultural Debtors

BOMBAY AGRICULTURAL DEBTORS' RELIEF ACT, 1939: (as amended by Bom. VI. of 1941) By Rao Bahadur Prahlad C. Diwanji, M.A. LL.M., N. M. Tripathi and Co. Rs. 7.

The problem of agricultural indebtedness has been a live problem with us practically ever since the old world economy of village self-sufficiency was replaced by money economy in the last century. Col. Wingate drew attention to "the curse of debt under which all the grades of the peoples were falling" as far back in 1852. The agrarian riots of 1875 in the Deccan districts brought home to the authorities the dangers of 'laissez faire' and the result was the passing of the Deccan Agriculturist Relief Act in 1879. Unfortunately, the Act contained some defective provisions which were exploited by the money-lenders and the good intentions of the legislators were defeated.

The comparative prosperity of the agricultural industry during the period of the 1914-18 War and a decade thereafter diverted the attention of economists and legislators from the problem of agricultural indebtedness but it cropped up again like King Charles' head with the depression that started in 1929. Legislation, preventive like the Punjab Regulation of Accounts' Act, 1930, and the Bengal Money-Lenders' Act 1933, and remedial like the Central Provinces' Debt Conciliation Act, 1933 and Madras Debt Conciliation Act 1936 was passed in different provinces but curiously enough Bombay remained a placid onlooker in complete disregard of the observation of the Central Banking Inquiry Committee that the worst method of dealing with the problem was to sit still and do nothing, allowing economic forces to take their own course. In fact Sir Frederick Sykes' drive for village uplift took no note of the problem of agricultural indebtedness.

It was left to the Congress Government which came in power on the suffrage of the people boldly to tackle the problem of rural indebtedness at which earlier administrations had shied. The Ministry placed on the statute book the Bombay Agricultural Debtors' Relief Act, 1939, before it left office. In his able and highly illuminating introduction to the book under review Rao Bahadur Diwanji shows how it is an advance both on the Deccan Agriculturist Relief Act and the entire range of provincial legislation of the thirties. The Act was conceived as a twin measure along with the Bombay Money-lenders' Bill (VII of 1938) It is a pity that though conceived earlier the Money-lenders' Bill could make no progress during the regime of the Congress Ministry. However, the lacuna has been removed by the present administration framing rules (Rules 37 to 39) under the Bombay Agricultural Debtors' Relief Act on the general principles on which the provisions of Chapters III and IV. of the said Bill had been based.

Those, however, who may be inclined to look at the Agricultural Debtors' Relief Act with suspicion as a hurried piece of legislation rushed through to bolster up a party would be well advised to read the introduction wherein the author shows clearly how the legislation in question is in direct line of apostolic succession. The Royal Commission on Agriculture in its Report suggested that suitable legislation on provincial lines should be undertaken to tackle the problem of agricultural indebtedness after an inquiry into the peculiar condition of each province. That inquiry was undertaken by the Indian Banking Inquiry Committee and its Provincial Committees. As Rao Bahadur Diwanji says, "the credit which can be given to Congress Government of 1937-39 in connection with this measure is that it took up the question of giving statutory relief to the agricultural debtors of this province in right earnest, made the principles laid down by the said Committees the foundation of its own policy, implemented and at places even supplemented where necessary.....and with the support of its unquestioned majority therein (in the Assembly) carried it through in a form so modified as to leave no ground for complaint to both the rival interests and as to withdraw all opposition at its third reading."

As for the commentary itself, coming as it does from the pen of an able lawyer of Rao Bahadur Diwanji's standing and one moreover well versed in the rural economy of our province, it hardly needs any commendation. The book will be found very useful by all those who may have anything to do with the working of the Act, now that it has been put into operation.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF INDOLOGY

ANNUAL BIBLIOGRAPHY OF INDIAN HISTORY AND INDOLOGY. Vol II for 1939. By Braz A. Fernandes. Published by Bombay Historical Society. Price Rs. 5.

The Bombay Historical Society deserves to be heartily congratulated on the publication of a bibliography of books and articles on Indian History and Indology in general published during the year 1939, with notes by its editor, Mr. Braz A. Fernandes, secretary of the Society. We do not know of any similar work published in this country and the Society has laid research scholars not only in India but all over the world interested in Indology and Indian history under a deep debt of gratitude by undertaking this laborious, but highly important task. Books and periodicals in foreign languages other than English have also been taken into account and the whole work will prove a valuable guide in the hands of students and other workers in the field. The Society had published a similar work covering publications of 1937 and 1938, but the present volume is a more exhaustive one. Notice has also been taken in it of such of the publications of the previous two years as had not been included in the first volume. The Bombay Historical Society deserves every public support in its laudable undertaking.

THINK FOR YOURSELF! Published by Longmans, 60 Pages. Price 8 annas. A Hand Book of Training in Initiative and Intelligence for the Fighting Services.

This hand book provides innumerable suggestions by which men and women in the Services can improve their memory, learn to make decisions quickly, and develop the habit of clear, forceful and rapid thinking which will serve them well in the day of emergency.

There are four Parts in the hand book. They are: Part I The Expression of Ideas, Part II Observation and Memory, Part III Exercises Based On Military Training, Part IV General Intelligence Training.

There are two million Home Guards in Britain. The other day we read that the number will be increased to three million. This is as it should be. As a matter of fact all this work should have been done years ago. And what about India? Is there any reason why the British should not trust the people of India even now in 1942? In any case it is a hopeful sign that handbooks like "Think For Yourself", "Air Training Series" etc. are now available in India. "Think For Yourself" will be very useful to all interested in the defence of India. I recommend this booklet to the universities and colleges.

G. M. JADHAV.

"Humata"

The June issue of "Humata"—a quarterly journal devoted specially to social, economic, eugenic and religious thoughts of Parsees contains a thoughtprovoking article by Dr. Dastoor Dhalla entitled "Work before Cama Athravan Institute", urging a rational co-ordination of religious literature and thought. Among others, the article on eugenics by Messrs. Asana and Desai deserves a special mention. Prominent names, such as, J. E. Saklatwala, S. D. Batliwala, and S. N. Kanga discussing the various aspects of the present thought are also included in this absorbing journal.

(F. K. R.)

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BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

Some Marathi Publications

(1) CHALU UDDHACHA ITIHAS, by R. K. Tatnis, (2) RUSSIA, by P. G. Kanekar, (3) CHIN-JAPAN YUDDHA, and (4) HINDI KARKHANE, by D. G. Karve, all published by the Oxford University Press, Bombay, price As. 3|- each.

Owing to the present War, several new questions crop up. With a view to acquaint Marathi reading population with them, the Oxford University Press which has been, from time to time, publishing pamphlets on current questions, has undertaken to publish a series of pamphlets on various subjects specially connected with the present War, containing 24 pages each of reading matter and 4 pages of pictures.

Oxford pamphlets on international affairs have generally proved useful and maintained a certain standard in presenting facts and in the treatment of the subjects dealt with in them, leaving it, of course, to the readers to draw conclusions from them.

Mr. R. K. Tatnis in his pamphlet on the History of the Present War mainly relies on the War Reviews of Mr. Churchill presented in the Parliament from time to time.

Mr. P. G. Kanekar in his booklet on Russia points out the all-round economic, social and political progress made by that country which has enabled the Russians to withstand the Nazi aggression for over a year. Hitler since the beginning of the war got an easy walk-over, over small and weak countries but the real war is being fought on the Russian soil and Hitler's plans, to a great extent, have been upset. Mr. Kanekar presents the facts in a convincing manner and the book should prove of particular interest to readers.

Mr. P. R. Lele in his pamphlet on Sino-Japanese War ably points out how China, although having several internal quarrels and differences, is courageously meeting the Japanese aggression for the past over five years.

Prof. Karve in his pamphlet on Indian Industries points out the progress made by Indian industries during the past two or three years. Although Government in this country are at present giving small facilities to Indian industralists in the production of War material, the general policy of the Indian Government is not as favourable to the building up of these industries on a permanent basis, as it ought to be.

MALGADI, by S. N. Oak, published by Seth Hirji Mohanji, Keshavji Naik's Chawl, Kandewadi, Bombay, price Rs. 3|-.

This is a collection of 20 short stories which originally appeared in some weeklies and mothlies in Bombay and Poona. They deal with various topics. The title of the book "Malgadi" i.e. 'Goods Train' is appropriately given as a Goods Train contains wagons of different sizes and shapes belonging to several railways and they carry various kinds of articles, good, bad and otherwise. Similarly, out of the stories contained in this book, some are really humorous and interesting and they cover a variety of subjects.

S. R. K.

Recent Hindi Books

MAYI DIVAS KA ITIHAS, by K. N. Ramanna Shastri, published by The Socialist Literature Publishing Company, Gokulpura, Agra, price annas four, pages 52, edition 1942.

This booklet gives a detailed account of the "May Day" which is a very important day in most of the civilized countries. The story of the struggle of the Capital and Labour has been given in details. The contribution of Lenin to this movement is given in full. The events connected with this movement in India are interesting and bristle with new light. A warning has been given to the Labourers at the end of the essay that they should be very careful in preserving the national traditions.

"LAL PHALTAN"—contains a War Diary for one month from June 22, 1941 to July 22, 1941 by the Special War correspondent of the "Red Star". The booklet is published by the Friends of Soviet Union, Stone House, New Charni Road, Bombay, and is priced at As. 8 only. The foreword is written by M. Maisky, the Russian Ambassador in London.

TRAINING SOCIAL WORKERS

A PAGE FOR WOMEN

By Mrs. Kulsum Sayani

The All-India Women's Conference is the accredited organisation of Indian women. Its Standing Committee meets twice a year and representatives from different provinces meet together and discuss the many problems relating to women and children and seek remedies for them. The half yearly meeting of this Committee was held this year at Abrama. Abrama is a small village in the Surat District. I left Bombay on the 5th May to attend the meeting and to tour other parts of Gujarat.

At Abrama Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya had opened the Social Workers' Training Camp on behalf of the A. I. W. C. Fifty women from all over India had been admitted into the Camp. Eleven Muslim girls had also joined the Camp from Bombay. I had long wanted to visit the Camp. But unavoidable circumstances detained me in Bombay. The Camp had become the subject of much comment. It was even said that sending these Muslim girls to the Abrama Camp was as good as sending them to the Andaman Islands. I was anxious, therefore, to see things for myself. I took the occasion of the Standing Committee meeting to fulfil my desire.

Mrs. Kamaladevi received me at the entrance to the Camp with great kindness and courtesy. Mrs. Kitty Shiva Rao was at the time giving her talk to the girls on psychology. As soon as the lecture was over, the girls came running to me and greeted me with affection. With these Muslim girls I saw several new faces. But I could not believe they belonged to different communities and castes. They all looked as though they belonged to one sisterhood.

* * *

It was already 6-30 in the evening and meal time came. The journey from Bombay was very tiring and I felt weary and tired. So I could not join them at the meal. After food, however, I again mixed with the girls and made many new acquaintances. At night we all gathered under the open sky. Miss Indulekha Ghosh was with me. She had come from Shantiniketan specially to teach music to the campers. Mrs. Kamaladevi introduced me. We were nearly eighty women gathered together united in a common purpose and a common ideal. One of the principal objectives of the A. I. W. C. is to foster better and more friendly relations among women of all provinces and creeds and castes. If we succeed in this there will come a revolution based on love. And that will bring much gain to the country. As we sat there under the open sky, we all felt that we were members of the same family.

At 9-30 in the evening all were busy preparing to go to bed and by ten there was complete "blackout" in the Camp. A cool breeze was blowing from the mango grove and all around there was a soothing calm and peace. I had my bed spread out on the verandah of the hut reserved for me. I slept so well that when I got up early in the morning, I felt refreshed and the weariness had disappeared. For breakfast we had a bowl each of 'rab'. Physical culture exercises followed. We had never appreciated the great value of physical culture. In these days when the problem of self-protection and safeguarding one's honour and self-respect face each one of us, physical culture has assumed an added importance. Thorough training in this one gains in self-confidence and self-assurance. The lathi drill appealed to me most. I advised the girls to take thorough training in it. Two hours, after the physical culture exercises, were spent in cleaning work. Alongside the well were the newly constructed 'houd' and wash place. Several girls were washing their clothes, while others were coming for their bath after cleaning their rooms. Yet others were drawing water from well for drinking. "Here is India of the old." The thought flashed into my mind. In the old days household training engaged greater attention than education. To-day, however, all attention is devoted to education and training of girls in household and allied work suffers. A blending of these two alone can equip our girls for properly entering life.

* * *

At a quarter to eleven lunch was taken. The menu consisted of 'chapatis' made out of hand-pounded wheat flour, two vegetable dishes, dal, rice and buttermilk. Besides each girl had a ration of a seer of milk daily. The meal was simple, but wholesome. In the beginning the Muslim girls used to cook meat thrice a week; but they gradually left off eating meat on their own accord. After lunch the girls would sit under the shade of the mango trees reading their notes. Adherence to a strict time-schedule made them appreciate the value of time. They were conscious that within the brief period of three months they had to acquire the utmost training and knowledge. They did not want to waste a single minute of their time. We in India have no proper appreciation of the value of time and often spend it in idleness and regret it when it is too late. After all life is itself a Camp and the world a University. There is much to learn and to teach. Indeed time is invaluable.

* * *

In between lectures, half an hour was set apart for classes in English, Urdu and Hindi. For those who did not know English, the lectures were translated in Hindustani by Swami Sevanand. The guest-speakers who came from different parts of the country took a personal interest in making the girls understand the subjects on which they spoke. After their lecture hours, they would meet the girls and explain to them what they could not grasp. The girls also learnt many national songs. I also noticed that they had a flare for dramas and debates. They wrote their own plays and conducted debates among themselves.

* * *

Instruction in handicrafts formed an important feature of the Camp. Training was given in toy making, soap making, cotton carding and sliver making, bee keeping, kitchen work, gardening and planting trees. A full course of instruction with practical demonstrations in A.R.P. and Scouting also formed part of the training

* * *

I stayed in the Camp for ten days watching it at work. I saw that training comprised of all essential matters of life and work, on the needs of the country and on how to meet the critical conditions of to-day I left the Camp to continue my tour with the feeling that through the efforts of Mrs Kamaladevi the All-India Women's Conference has made a unique contribution for constructive national effort and confirmed in the belief that such camps should be organised in thousands throughout the country.

(A free translation by C. K. Narayanswami from the Urdu article in "Rahbar").

WAR ON WOMEN

"Feminism Is As Bad As Hitlerism"

An ambitious programme for a "post-war fight against the feminine invasion," is being planned by the National Men's Defence League which claims that feminism is "a menace just as threatening to Britain as Hitlerism."

Charges that feminism "is a menace to your job, to family life and to the very existence of Britain as a first-rate power," are made in a pamphlet issued by the league, outlining strides women have taken since the last war and appealing to men to plan now for a counter-offensive.

Because, it is charged, present political parties have failed to face up to the "menace," steps are being taken to form a "Men's National Party." Because "the majority of the press has carried on a feminist policy," the league plans to start after the war a "man's paper."

It is hoped to open headquarters in London as soon as the war is over and in the meantime men are being asked to register their names with the league secretary, R C. Pinkerton.

"Leaders of the feminist movement will do their utmost to keep women in men's jobs after this war," said the pamphlet. "They will have no regard for the men who may come back to take up their jobs. These women feminists are adventuresses fighting for their own advantage.

"They are not interested in the well-being of women as a whole; they will have no thought when they wail 'freedom', 'rights' and 'equality' for the wives and would-be wives of the men who come back."

These women "are not going to have it all their own way as they did after the last war" when, said the pamphlet. "the wave of feminism which swept Britain caused widespread unemployment, a general trade depression and an alarming decline in our birth-rate."

"As soon as Hitlerism has been defeated the combined forces of various men's organizations will launch their campaign against a menace just as threatening to Britain as Hitlerism—feminism.

The situation before this war was cited and it was stated that at a time when there were nearly 2,000,000 men unemployed there were nearly 6,000,000 women in industry, trades and professions.

"There were 6,000 women doctors, and men doctors were finding their incomes decreasing owing to female competition. . . Men school teachers were forced to take up menial work while over 1,000,000 boys were being taught by women. . .

"There were over 100,000 women in the civil service. . . There were women factory inspectors, health insurance and pensions officials, managers of labour exchanges, barristers, engineers, journalists, chemists and grocers' assistants. . Men musicians were forced to play in the streets. . . Even the church has not escaped."

The feminine invasion "threatens the existence of Britain" and is one of the chief causes of the falling birth rate the pamphlet charged, quoting an "eminent authority" as stating that at the present rate of decline in birth rate the position in 25 years will be catastrophic.

"We are not going to fight a sex war but we are going to fight those feminists who advocate purely feminist claims", said the pamphlet. "These women are a small minority but they cheerfully arrogate to themselves the right to speak for the nation's womanhood."—"The Gazette."

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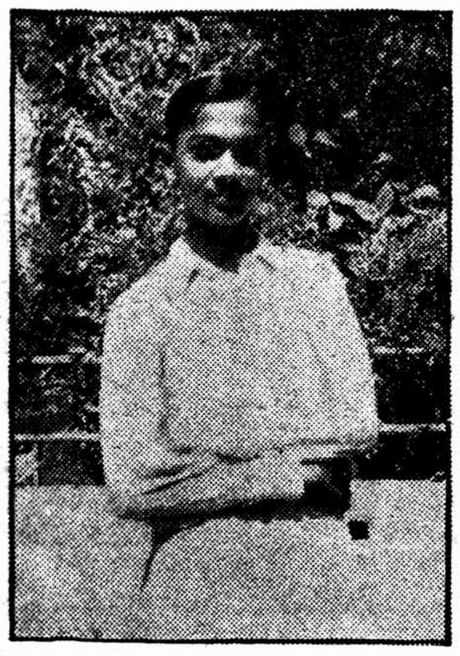


NANIK

Children's Own Corner

Conducted by

BALKAN-JI-BARI — THE ALL-INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Have you ever tried to be helpful to somebody—to your parents, to your sisters and brothers, to your friends in the neighbourhood or at school, to anybody? How happy in heart and what satisfaction of mind one feels when he has done his little bit to help!

A friend once asked me why I went on removing banana skins wherever we went? And I told him how another friend had suffered on account of a banana skin. He had slipped and fractured his leg, and had to remain in a hospital for months. Still he walks limping. Some people are careless and throw banana skins here and there. Other people have to suffer because of that. So, if somebody has been careless, let us try to mend matters and be more careful. Thus we may be able to save a number of tragedies!

Removing a banana skin from the road seems a simple thing. But think of it, how helpful it really is to do that. Similarly when mother is doing something at home, it is very simple to assist her. But, again, what amount of pleasure you give her by doing so. If your friend wants to write and you lend him a pencil, what a kind thing it would be. Even if you speak sympathisingly, kindly to somebody who is in sorrow, that would make him grateful to you. Just try to do these little things and see their effect.

Little by little you can go on doing bigger things and rendering greater service as necessity arises and as your ability and strength increase. If you cannot do anything else, give everyone a smile: The world does need smiles in abundance!

* * *

Startling Waters?

After reading about the rain-waters in a previous issue, Sis. Bhagirathi Shigli has been prompted to send the following verse.

PUSHPA

In her letter she says, after all these waters no more startle the people as they go on:

Collecting, projecting,
Receding and speeding,
And shocking and rocking,
And darting and parting,
And threading and spreading,
And whizzing and hissing,
And dripping and skipping,
And hitting and splitting,
And shining and twining,
And rattling and battling,
And shaking and quaking,
And pouring and roaring,
And waving and raving,
And tossing and crossing,
And foaming and roaming,
And dinning and spinning,
And dropping and hopping,
And working and jerking,
And guggling and struggling,
And heaving and cleaving,
And moaning and groaning . . .

* * *

A Pen-Friend Wanted

Bro. Basant J. Wadhwani, Joint Secretary, Local Balkan-ji-Bari, Wadhwani Mahla, Khairpur Mir's (Sind), 15 years old, is interested in the following hobbies:—

1. Collection of signatures, addresses, stamps, pictures and autobiographies; 2. Photography; and 3. Correspondence.

He will be glad to receive a letter from any brother: Will somebody write to him?

SANTU

* * *

A Wish

Sis. Shanti Multani, 13 years, is a clever girl, for she has written the following poem. I do trust it is her original attempt.

Mine be the age of a fruitful soil,
Full of mirth and virtue with toil;
Age nor work shall weary me
Of life so joyful, careless and free.
May I be guided by the divine God,
To fulfil His aim with human odd;
Lord of all He is and more,
He is the Creator of all in store.
Dear God! I only wish one thing,
To be guided by Your divine string;

VIDYA

Thro' good and bad, hail and rain,
And from evil should I refrain.

* * *

Try This Sum

Add two-fifths of seven to half of eleven. What will be the answer?

Too hard! No, it is easy! The answer is seven. And this is how you may work it out:

Two-fifths of seven .. SE
One half of eleven .. VEN

SEVEN

You must try that on your chums.

* * *

Do You Know These?

Would you also like to try some riddles:—

1. What always walks on its heads?
2. Which is the longest letter in the world?
3. When is a chair unfriendly?
4. Why is coffee like earth?
5. Who makes a living by driving his customers away?
6. How does the sailor know there's a man in the moon?

Check with the following correct answers, and see how many you could solve by yourself:

1. A shoe nail.
2. The letter O, because it has no end.
3. When it cannot bear you.
4. Because they are both ground.
5. A taxi-driver.
6. He has been to sea (see).

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

GOPI

The Red Army

(Continued from Page 3)

sprit them on to feats of heroism.

A component part of the organization and tactics of the Red Army is the creation of a partisan movement. The consciousness of the justice of their cause with which Soviet citizens are imbued in the struggle against the Hitlerite invaders, and their supreme love for their country form the basis of a partisan movement of unparalleled scope and character. Since the outbreak of the war Soviet partisans have annihilated tens of thousands of Germans, have wrecked hundreds of troops trains and thousands of motor trucks carrying troops and military supplies. The partisan detachments are an important supplementary source of strength of the Red Army.

Factors Of Success

A cardinal factor in the might of the Red Army is the fact that the economic life of U. S. S. R. is run by plan, which makes it possible, as in no other country, to utilise the best and most essential of the country's vast resources for the needs of the front and to insure complete unity of front and rear in the war effort. Another source of strength of the Red Army is the fact that it is not imbued with race hatred for other nations, not even for the Germans. Unlike Hitler's army, the Red Army is trained to believe in the equality of all nations. The Red Army spares the lives of German officers and men if, when they are surrounded, they lay down their arms and surrender. This was definitely and specifically announced by Joseph Stalin, People's Commissar of Defence of the U. S. S. R. in his order-of-the-day on the occasion of the 24th anniversary of the Red Army.

The achievements of the three Stalin Five-Year Plans make it possible to equip the Red Army with first-rate armaments and machinery. The war against the Nazi invaders has already shown that Soviet aircraft and tanks are of better quality than the German. Soviet engineers have surpassed German engineers in inventiveness. Abundantly armed in general, the Red Army is equipped with new and highly effective weapons invented by Soviet engineers since the outbreak of the war.

Stalin's Faith

However, in the early months of the war the Red Army experienced a shortage of tanks and partly of aircraft. Subsequently their production was greatly increased. This also applies to other forms of arms. The Red Army is receiving certain supplementary armaments from the U.S.A. and Great Britain. Thousands of small and large Soviet plants formerly not engaged on war production are now turning out munitions. Soviet workers and engineers are working self-sacrificingly in the fulfilment of orders for the armed forces, if necessary staying on the job for days on end without leaving the plant. At the same time the Red Army is being steadily augmented by new reserve divisions.

Even in the early months of the war when the Red Army was retreating, it systematically wore down and annihilated German man-power and armaments. Then the steadily growing power of Soviet armaments and war machinery, coupled with its high morale, valour and heroism, enabled it to stem the German advance and at the beginning of December—to pass to a vigorous offensive practically along the whole extent of the vast front.

The temporary advantages which Hitler's army enjoyed at the outbreak of the war with the Soviet Union have now largely been eliminated. As People's Commissar of Defence Stalin rightly said in his order-of-the-day on the 24th anniversary of Red Army, "this has eliminated the inequality in the conditions of war that arose from the suddenness of the German Fascist attack. Henceforth the outcome of the war will not be decided by such transitory factors as surprise, but by the constantly operating factors of strength of rear, morale of the army, number and quality of divisions armaments, and the organisational ability of the commanding personnel of the army."

THE POET'S DILEMMA

(Continued from page 2)

out of which his poetry is formed.

They are both right up to a point. Yet the bourgeois critic must remember that there is no reason why poetry should not also be propaganda; the effect of invocation, of poetry, and of propaganda is to create a state of mind; and it is not enough to say that poetry must do unconsciously what propaganda does consciously, for that would be to dismiss all didactic poetry from that of the Bible downwards. All one can say is that propaganda verse is to be condemned when the didactic is achieved at the expense of the poetic: poetry, in fact, whatever else it may or may not be, must be poetry—a sound, if obvious, conclusion.

* * *

On the other hand, when the Communist tells the poet that he must "join the revolution," he is right in the sense that there can be no divorce between theory and practice, and that only revolutionary activity can make a revolutionary poet. We may go farther and say that, if a poet is going to be receptive of political ideas, it is essential for him as a man to feel strongly about them. For this strong "human" emotion, working upon ideas, makes them a more tractable material for poetry; the poetic faculty will, in fact, have to deal—not with an abstract idea—but with an idea suffused and moulded by emotion; and that is a common subject for poetry.

A GERMAN OFFICER'S TRAINING

(Continued from Page 7)

to submit articles and reports on prescribed subjects. If the officers showed any inclination to specialise as reconnaissance or communications officers, any special capacity they possessed would be noted and submitted for the regimental commander's endorsement. During manoeuvres young officers were frequently detached from their regiments to act as emergency dispatch officers to Divisional and Corps Staffs.

Their first General Staff examination was designed to prove that they had an understanding of military history, war economy, and military communications and were well acquainted with the tasks of their particular branch of the Army and the conception of their arm prevailing in foreign armies. If this examination satisfied the special General Staff officers conducting it, the officer might be transferred to the War Academy. The sifting of the candidates was severe, and often only three or four were chosen out of a hundred.

Generals As Tutors

Staff lectures were given continuously to these selected officers not only by the special instructors but often by Corps and Group leaders known for their special qualifications. For example, Von Leeb used to regard the domain of operational defence and static defences as his speciality and frequently lectured upon it. Von Rundstedt took the subject of offensives. The Panzer specialist Guderian—although knowing his Armoured Divisions and their tactics quite well—was unable to lecture on any operation because of his mixed Polish-German accent.

Many divisions conducted manoeuvres simply for the benefit of these students of higher warfare. It was a standing rule to illustrate the theoretical teaching by appropriate practical conditions. This severe training may account for the shortage of generals and General Staff officers. It was estimated by 1939 that the number of 3,850 generals and General Staff officers was at least 2,000 under the mark necessary for a full staffing of the entire Army. Increased centralisation, a necessarily temporary improvisation, was adopted to meet the difficulty.

(—"The Manchester Guardian")

P. V. B.

(Continued from Page 4)

fires. It is job of every citizen to prevent ordinary fire from becoming big conflagrations. It is not difficult to organize a fire fighting squad. The equipment necessary is very simple. It needs a stirrup pump, some buckets, some sand bags, a shield, pick-axe and goggles. The squad needs three persons, who with certain training and team work would be able to cope with minor fires.

All such details are obtainable from P. V. B. booklet "What to do in Air-raid?" Your Circle should have 10 to 15 such fire fighting squads properly equipped and distributed over the circle in such a way that every building is in easy reach of such a squad in order that any incendiary bomb can be tackled before it has done much damage. The Government is going to give a loan of one set of the necessary equipment for every group of 125 householders. It is desirable that every building should have one or two trained fire watchers. The P. V. B. has trained over 600 volunteers for fire fighting.

If, in spite of all the precautions you have taken a building is directly hit and it collapses, some persons are likely to be buried under the debris. For such emergency the P. V. B. is training a number of volunteers in the P.V.B. Rescue Training classes.

Relief Centres

After a building has collapsed, the inmates will not know where to turn to. The P. V. B. is assisting the Municipal Corporation in organising Relief centres in different parts of the city. At present they have made arrangement for such emergency in the Welson High School, and 11 other centres. In these Relief Centres victims of air-raids will be given shelter and food till they can contact their friends and relations. At present the P. V. B. is ready to shelter 12,000 people with lodging, food and clothes.

The P. V. B. has given a proof of its efficient organisation in the house collapse incident which recently happened at Churchgate Reclamation in Bombay. It did everything, in spite of opposition from certain quarters to aid the rescue work and shelter the poor victims of the house-collapse.

The contacting with relatives and friends of stranded people demand emergency communications Trams and telephone may or may not be available. Therefore the P.V.B. is organising Cycle Squads.

The P. V. B. is also tackling the food and water problem in case of emergency. It is keeping statistics and carrying on propaganda as to how to meet emergency. Out of 1,600 wells in Bombay about 1,100 have been opened by the Municipal Corporation. The P. V. B is carrying vigorous propaganda for digging new wells too.

Peoples' Own Organisation

Batches of P. V. B. volunteer have been going around Bombay to find out the various routes of exit from the city in times of sudden and general evacuation. Arrangements are being made to organise medical and other facilities at the wayside halts that are being set up.

The P. V. B. is a peoples' organisation. It has hundreds of full time workers and contacts with several important organisations. Its monthly expense runs to eight to ten thousand rupees.

There are many activities that emergency invites every citizen to undertake. You cannot evade them. You cannot perform them singly or in small groups. You need a wide-spread organisation. And P. V. B. is that organisation. It is spread all over the city. In your locality you are the P. V. B. Link up your locality with the organisation.

The latest development is that the Government is prepared to set up a joint Civil Defence Committee, which should enlarge the activity of P. V. B. and therefore the more the citizens join P.V.B. the safer the citizens of Bombay.

It is hoped that at the time of the A. I. C. C. when people from all over the country are likely to be in Bombay, the P. V. B. will organise the demonstration and the rally of its volunteers to acquaint our visitors with its strength and organisation.

A RATIONALIST'S REPLY TO JOAD

(Continued from Page 5)

in moral values can be practised by all? In my humble opinion the nearest approach to such a structure which will allow the fullest expression for such sentiments is the socialistic society. After setting such a social order I think virtues like "Love thy neighbour" should be imposed through a penal system. Whether we like it or not, we must admit the fact that it is only through the fear of the law that the average citizen has been tamed from his animal instincts.

It is beyond the scope of this small article fully to explain the causes of war but it is certainly not the presence or the absence of Religions. In the current international order of acquisition domination and selfishness which is akin to primitive life the origin of war is purely biological. It is a matter of life and death struggle in which men grouped into tribes, tribes into communities, communities into nations are struggling to exist and survive. There is no virtue or righteous cause in this or any war, except that to exist and expand.

In a pack of robbers who have fallen over the division of the booty—for in what better way can the European nations be described whose civilisation is based on the most savage instinct of grab—let them all—the British, the American and the German—refrain from painting themselvs as embodiment of virtue and fairplay, for the honest pagan knows that when they hark on moral values and Christian life it is all downright bunk.

Real Reconstruction Wanted

Now coming to the central point I agree with Prof. C. E. M. Joad that the stage is set for the Revival of Religions, but for very different reasons. Firstly, by religion I mean irrational beliefs, superstition, rituals, untenable dogmas and a blind faith for, so far, for all practical purposes, Religions have not pretended to be anything more than that. No doubt a stage is set for the revival of Religions in such forms, as much as it is set for the revival of the belief in astrology, palmistry witchcraft, spiritism and hundred and one other similar credulities.

This is primarily due to the psychology of the human mind, which when oppressed by suffering and agony, prefers to deceive itself and take shelter in a make-believe atmosphere. Everyone will agree that the present war is playing havoc with the human minds. It is tearing them to pieces and subjecting them to untold miseries. In such an unstable, unbalanced condition Religion which is an irrational force finds a proper place to thrive. People having lost normal capacity for clear thinking are becoming increasingly gullible to any nonsense that is offered to them by way of a solace.

What is wanted, especially from the intellectuals, at this time is not a defeatist attitude taking shelter behind forces which do not fit in with the conditions that exist to-day, but a bold and penetrating analysis followed by a firm and resolute re-construction of the whole human society.

"Some busybody has told my wife that I took you to a dance the other night," said the manager to his secretary.

"Well, what about it?" asked the girl.

"That makes you my former secretary."

IF OTHER REMEDIES FAILED

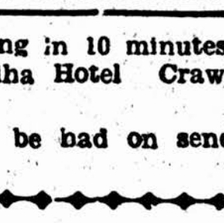
Read why THIS OINTMENT WILL SAVE YOU FROM THE TORTURE OF

PILES

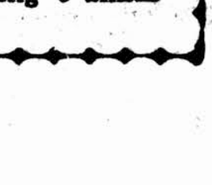
Close collaboration between the medical specialist on the one hand and the pharmaceutical specialist on the other has resulted in the discovery of "Pilicon", the one Pile Ointment that penetrates to the root of the trouble. "Pilicon" contains 27 per cent. Adeps Lanae Anhyd, quickest and surest remedy for internal and external piles. Rs 2-4 for tube. Postage extra.

IMPORTANT.

In the treatment of Piles, constipation should be avoided at all costs. *Don't* use harsh laxatives. Take "Castophene" tablets or mineral waters.



From Saharanpore, J. H. M. writes—"I am glad to say your 'Pilicon' has done far better than any other remedy, over which I spent a lot and got no relief".



which, because of its affinity to the natural fat of the skin, is readily absorbed by the affected tissues. "Pilicon" is the

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THE LAST PAGE

Conducted by "CHRONICLERS"

"But the lorry gyrated, the brakers groaned and Gughi pulled up outside the Octroi post. .....
....
....
"Your licence and papers," said a police sergeant as he came up to Gughi from where he had sat on a chair with two constables on the boundary of the two districts, Manabad and Sherkot. The shadow of the uniform silenced the voices in the lorry.

"Gughi dug into his pockets with anxious hands but could not find the licence.

The sergeant retreated for a moment and ordered the constable to count up the passengers in the lorry. ....
....
"You know I pass here every day," Gughi said, malevolently.

"I don't know anything" the sergeant replied. "I only know the rule that every driver must show his licence here....."

"Acha, I haven't got it on me", confessed Gughi. "I have forgotten it at home."

The sergeant waved his head as if elated at catching his victim, took out his note-book and began to copy the lorry number.

"Do your worst!, said Gughi exasperated. "I won't grease your palm." "Hold your tongue or I shall have you handcuffed", the sergeant bluffed.

....

"Oh, get me some change, Jitu, hurry," Gughi called to his cleaner. But then he ran down to the Customs office himself and changed a note.

The sergeant had written down the particulars, but, as Gughi expected, he still hung round..

'Come, shake hands,' Gughi said to the policeman, showing him a glimpse of the concealed rupees in his palm.

The sergeant took Gughi's hand, affecting a lame handshake.

As he cranked, got into top gear Gughi ground the bad taste in his mouth, looked back and said: "There goes the morning's wages."

Then he spat and accelerated.

★

Not Just Flesh

Well! That is India! India as revealed—faithfully of course—in Mulk Raj Anand's latest novel "The Sword and the Sickle." Those who were impressed by 'The Rains Came', 'Night in Bombay', and a host of other novels depicting the just fleshy tendencies of the upper classes, will find it disappointing. Those who think of India as a land of His Highnesses and elephants etc. etc. will hardly be able to read more than twenty pages. Yes they will close the book with a loud "oomph". The sophisticated urbanite will say, 'It is full of filthy abuses.' And yet the fact remains that "The Sword and the Sickle" is a valuable documentary of an India in transition—an India which will always be in transition as long as the rights of self-government are not granted to it. Mulk Raj Anand takes us back to the days when the Khilafat and the Congress ideologies flowed in our stream, when Hindus and Muslims were brothers—and when this great brotherhood was solemnised by the baptism of fire experienced by Indians at Jallianwala and Amritsar.

Novel Of Revolution

No one knows what will happen in India after this war. But what happened after the last war is a not-yet-forgotten story. Mulk Raj Anand has chosen a subject which will be mentioned with great prominence when, at a future date, the story of India's struggle comes to be written. Lal Singh, a sepoy, comes home from Germany where he has been a prisoner of war—where he has come into contact with "seditionists" like Barkatullah and Raja Mahendra Pratap. He has just escaped from a prison, only to find himself in another prison. That prison is India—a vast prison house containing four hundred million prisoners. As he comes to his native village with an ardent desire to see his kith and kin he finds that the tables are turned His ancestral farm has been sold. There is no trace of his family.....And the vast blooming countryside of his childhood is now devastated by a new kind of famine, a "money famine."

"Lalu"—as he is called—is disillusioned. The "Sarkar" the "landlord," the "money lender", these phantoms of horror and destruction symbolise for him the battle of life. As he is groping his way in this all-pervading darkness he comes across two persons—rather two forces, which direct his energies. These forces are Maya, his beloved, with whom he elopes to Oudh, and Mr. Varma who introduces him to a peasant-organizer known as "The Count."

So the stage is set and Lall Singh finds himself in the vanguard of those who are liberating the peasants from thraldom—from the injustice and unsympathetic mechanism of "law and order." "Law and order" triumphs, but the struggle of the peasants has something gripping and dramatic about it. It is a tale of heroism which frustrates a heroism which bends but does not break. The tragedy is inevitable but great—supreme.....

★

Sword And Sickle

Mulk Raj Anand's technique is Russian to the core. The sufferings of the peasantry at the hands of the corrupt police—"policias" as they are called—who are themselves the henchmen of the feudal landlords and the bureaucratic "Sarkar", reminds one of those of their brothers in pre-Communist Russia. The picturesquely vulgar dialogues are very reminiscent of "The Grapes of Wrath" and "Tobacco Road." All this is there. But there is more—yes much more which deserves attention.

The teeming millions of India who march past across us have a song on their lips—a song which suggests suffering as well as romance. It is a song of the sword—and yet it is a song of the sickle. In short it is a pathetic blending of a battle cry and the music of green fields.....very reminiscent of William Blake indeed.....

"The sword sang on the barren heath,
The sickle in the fruitful field:
The sword he sung a song of death,
But could not make the sickle yield."

★

This Is India!

This novel of resurgent rural India abounds in the beauty of landscape. But it is a beauty clouded by phantoms of "law and order." The fields are beautiful but not plentiful, with the result that it is difficult to disentangle the smiles of nature from the woeful tale of a suffering humanity.

"All day, as he rowed and sang and sweated with men, Lalu devoured the undulating plains, broken by small uprises and ravines, he watched the shallow meadows, dotted by cattle outside the small god-forsaken villages, where the fields were mainly stubble, except for a few ricks of corn or mounds of hay around which men were gathered like ants . . . . And, as the heat poured down, as he saw men and women churned up by the shimmering glitter of the cruel sun, he recalled similar visions of the countryside of his own village, to the north of which flowed the river Ravi. There was hunger in men's eyes, but of the scanty crops half was pledged to the seth and a third to the Sarkar and what remained was seized for debt. And suddenly, from Bhupendra's talk, all this land, all the men here as well as the peasants in the Punjab, seemed to him a mass of mortgaged souls, waiting, waiting for the auctioneer's hammer to fall, so that they could become part of the nameless throng on the road." . . . .

★

A Song On Their Lips

These "mortgaged souls" have, however, a song on their lips, a song which has always been on their lips—It is the song of rural India:—

"Oh, do not go, my love,
Do not go,
The winds of home are free,
Oh, do not go my love."

The song has a vigour and power—a vigour and power which has always been there. It smacks of the elemental forces of nature. But Mulk Raj seems to suggest that it is not the song of happy India.

★

Churchill's Mother

Few seem to be aware that the mother of Britain's Prime Minister was an American. Mr. Churchill referred to this fact when, while addressing the Congress in Washington, he claimed partial American descent.

Born Jennie Jerome in New York, Lady Randolph Churchill is described as possessing "extraordinary vitality, audacity and a quick succinct wit." A contemporary described her as a "dark, little figure....radiant....intense, more of the panther than woman."

Daughter of an American diplomat, she lived all over Europe in her youth—in Italy, in France and, finally, in England. A contributor to the New York Times Magazine writes:—

At a ball given for visiting Russian royalty she met her future husband, Lord Randolph Churchill. He was not fond of dancing, waltzing made him dizzy, so they "sat out" and talked. Four days later he proposed and she accepted. Their respective families, however, would have none of it, so there followed a year of separation.

"Finally, in April of 1874, they were married in the British Embassy in Paris. Lord Randolph was well launched on his political career, though young.

★

Unconventional

"There followed for Lady Randolph Churchill years of kaleidoscopic excitement and variety as one of the great political hostesses of England. Widowed at 40, she turned her great energy to furthering the career of her son, Winston.

"During the Boer War she organized a hospital ship to go to South Africa, and one of the first patients she received on board was Winston, then a war correspondent who couldn't seem to stay out of trouble. In 1900 she married George Cornwallis-West, whom she divorced in 1913. Then in 1918 she married Montagu Porch. In 1921 she died from complications following a fall in which she broke her leg.

We thus get a picture of a woman of great energy and outstanding brilliance, and an unconventional personality—unfettered by orthodox notions of marriage and divorce!

In this connection, we may mention the fact that the British Prime Minister's daughter is an actress on the London stage. And in no way is Winston Churchill ashamed either of his divorcee mother or his actress daughter.

★

The Last Laugh

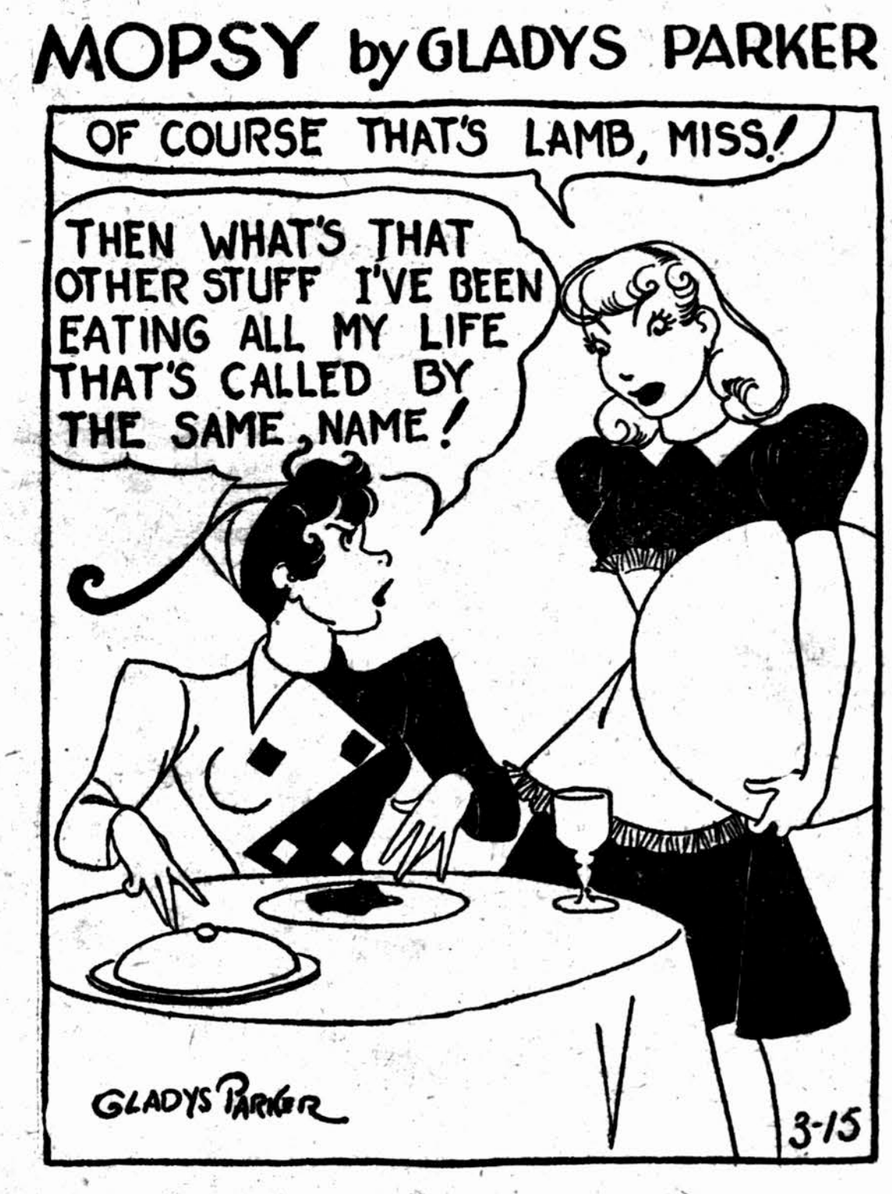
On a sentimental pilgrimage to their old home town an elderly couple lingered at a street corner.

"Do you remember, John," the old lady sighed sentimentally, "we always used to meet here when we were courting?"

"Yes, my dear," replied her husband, "but that sign wasn't there then."

And he pointed to the notice, which read:—

DANGEROUS CORNER:
GO SLOW.


MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER
OF COURSE THAT'S LAMB, MISS!
THEN WHAT'S THAT OTHER STUFF I'VE BEEN EATING ALL MY LIFE THAT'S CALLED BY THE SAME NAME!
GLADYS PARKER
3-15

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

A teacher was explaining to her class the meaning of the word "collision."

"A collision," she said, "occurs when two bodies come together unexpectedly." She pointed to one child. "Now, then, give me an example of a 'collision.'"

"Please, miss—twins."

* * *

Murphy was paying twenty-eight shillings a week board and lodging.

One day his landlady said 'Pat I'm afraid I shall have to charge you another two shillings. You're such a big eater."

"For Heaven's sake, don't do that!" said Murphy. "I'm killin' myself already tryin' to eat twenty-eight shillin's worth!"

* * *

The eccentric man walked into the restaurant and sat down at a table.

"What will you have, sir?" asked the waiter.

The customer shook his head.

"Not a thing," he replied. "I'm not hungry."

The waiter stared.

"Then what is the idea," he grumbled," of coming in here?"

The customer shrugged his shoulders nonchalantly.

"It's very simple," he explained. "This is my lunch hour."

* * *

In a badly-lit cafe, seafaring men smoked and drank their rum. Suddenly a huge man burst through the doors.

"Is there anyone here called Donovan?" he roared.

No one spoke. A few customers began to edge their way uneasily towards the door.

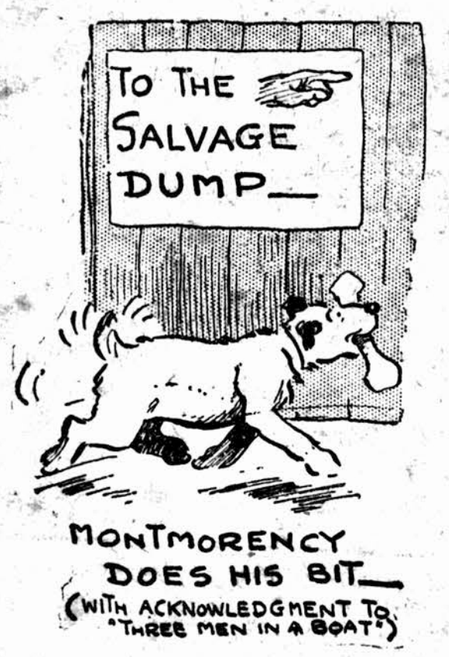
'Is there anyone here called Donovan? he demanded again.

A very small, timid man rose from a table in one corner and said: 'Yes, my name is Donovan. Who wants me?"

"Oh, so you're Donovan, are you?" growled the man-mountain. "I've a debt to settle with you."

He strode across the room, picked up the little man with one hand and battered him senseless with the other. Then he dropped him on the floor and left the cafe.

Twenty minutes later the little man recovered consciousness, got up painfully, smiled, and said: "I thought I could fool him. My name's not Donovan."



MONTMORENCY DOES HIS BIT_
(WITH ACKNOWLEDGMENT TO "THREE MEN IN A BOAT")

MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER

The strong man was explaining his act to his agent.

"I place a heavy stone on my head," he asserted, "and then my assistant picks up a sixteen-pound sledge-hammer, swings it with all his might—and cracks the stone in half."

The agent grew dizzy at the thought.

"That's marvellous," he enthused. "But how about your head—don't you ever feel it?"

The strong man waved a hand.

"Yes", he admitted. "That's why I carry Aspirins!"

* * *

"Is Mr. Smith at home?" inquired the stranger.

"Which one, sir?" asked the maid. "There are two brothers living here."

For a moment the caller seemed at a loss for a description; then he had an idea.

"The one who has a sister living in Liverpool," he explained.

The sergeant was asking recruits why walnut is used for the butt of a rifle.

"Because it has more resistance", volunteered one man.

"Wrong!"

"Because it is more elastic."

"Wrong!"

"Perhaps it's because it looks nicer than any other kind," said another, timidly.

"Don't be an ass," snapped the sergeant. "It's simply because it is laid down in the regulations."

* * *

The dividing wall between Heaven and Hell having collapsed, the devil and the Keeper of the Gate met in conference as to its rebuilding.

After long discussion, the former said: "I think I must ask for time, so that I may consult my solicitors."

"Ah!" replied the Keeper of the Gate, shaking his head, "that's where you have the advantage of me!"

"Yes, Phyllis is keeping her engagement a secret."

"How do you know?"

"She told me so."

Said the flirt to a boy-friend she was entertaining in the parlour: "Darling, did you ever try to sell vacuum cleaners? If not, you'd better start now...That's my fiance just coming in the front door!"

* * *

"I can't sleep," wailed a voice in his ear, as the doctor got out of bed to answer the telephone at three in the morning.

"Hold the wire," said the doctor, crustily, "and I'll sing you a lullaby."

* * *

Having dined in a restaurant with her husband, a woman missed her gloves when she was on her way out. Murmuring something to her husband, she hurried back to the table to look for them. Not seeing them on the table, she lifted the cloth and began to grub about on the floor.

Just then a waiter came up.

"Pardon me, madam," he said, "but the gentleman is over there by the door."

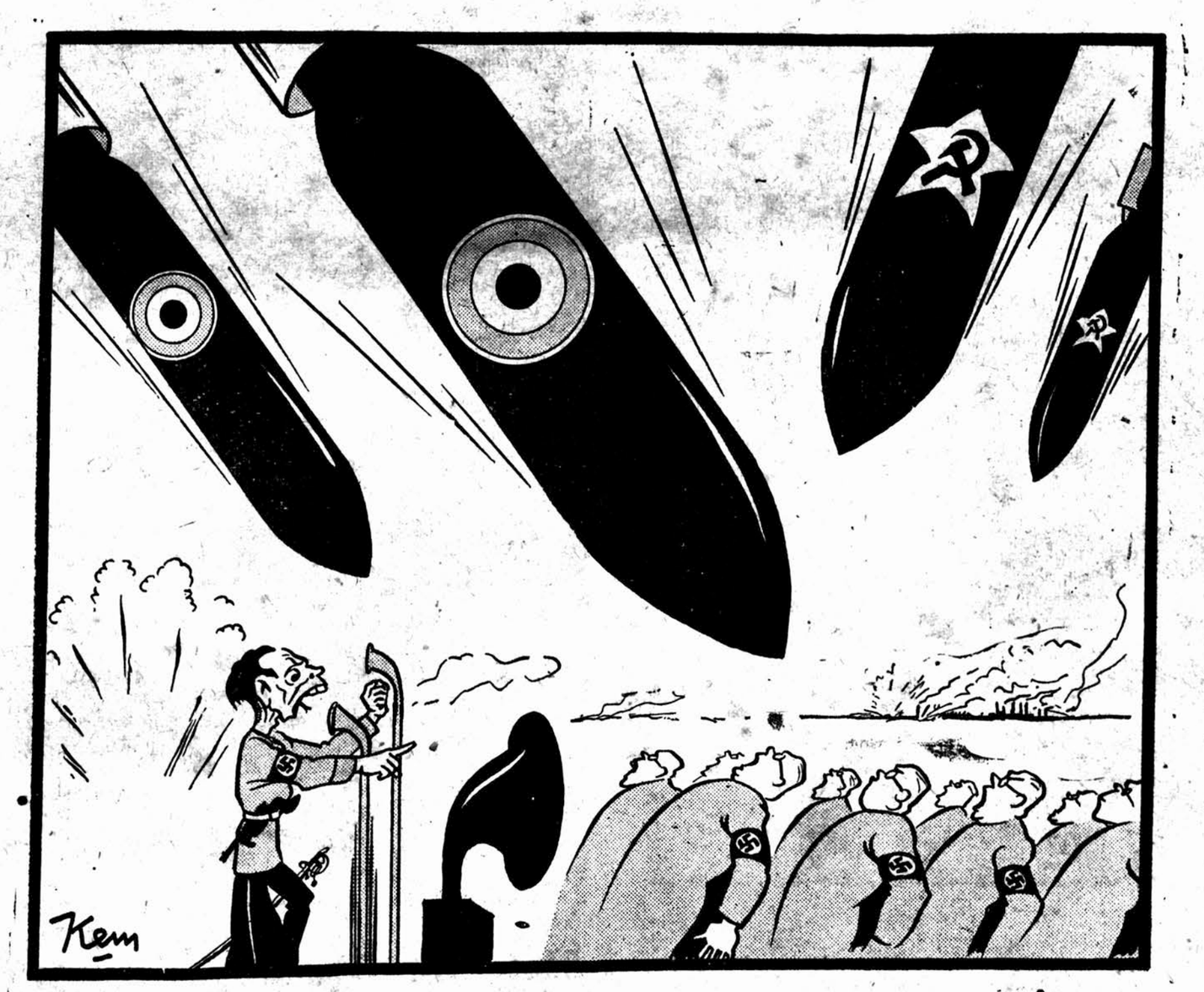
* * *

The pilot had taken great pains to explain all about his machine to the pretty young visitor at the airport—its mechanical features, purpose of this and that, what pilots did to meet actual flying conditions, and so on. He looked at the girl and smiled: "Now you understand, don't you?"

"All but one thing," replied the girl.

"And what is that?"

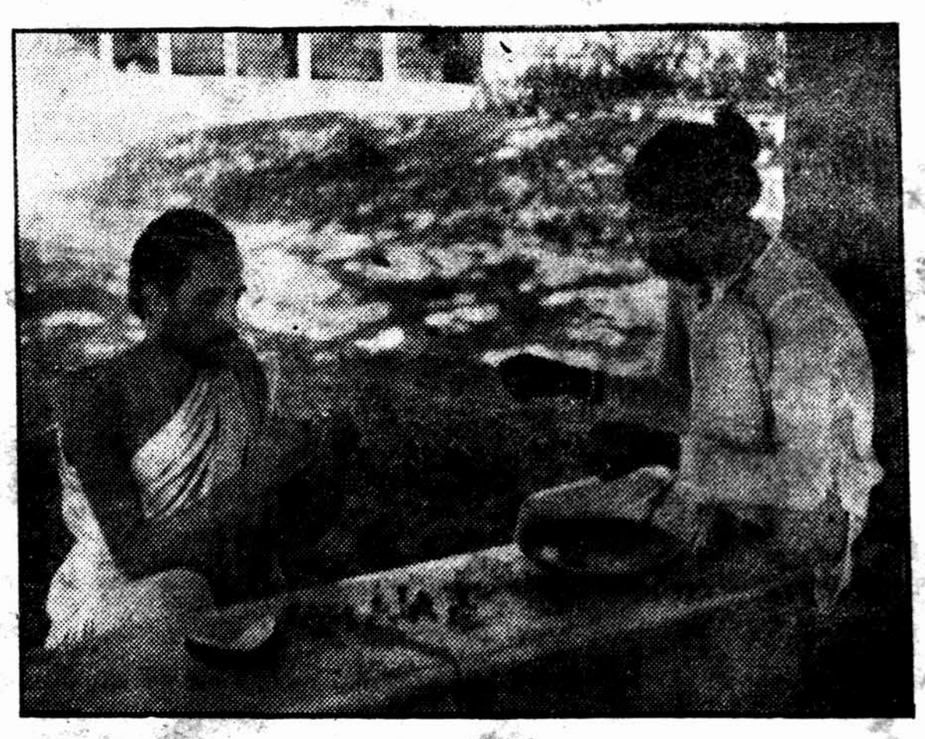
"What makes the thing stay up?"



GOEBBELS: "YOU MUST BELIEVE WHAT THE FÜHRER SAYS, NOT YOUR EYES...

Cartoon from the *Cartoon Comment*.

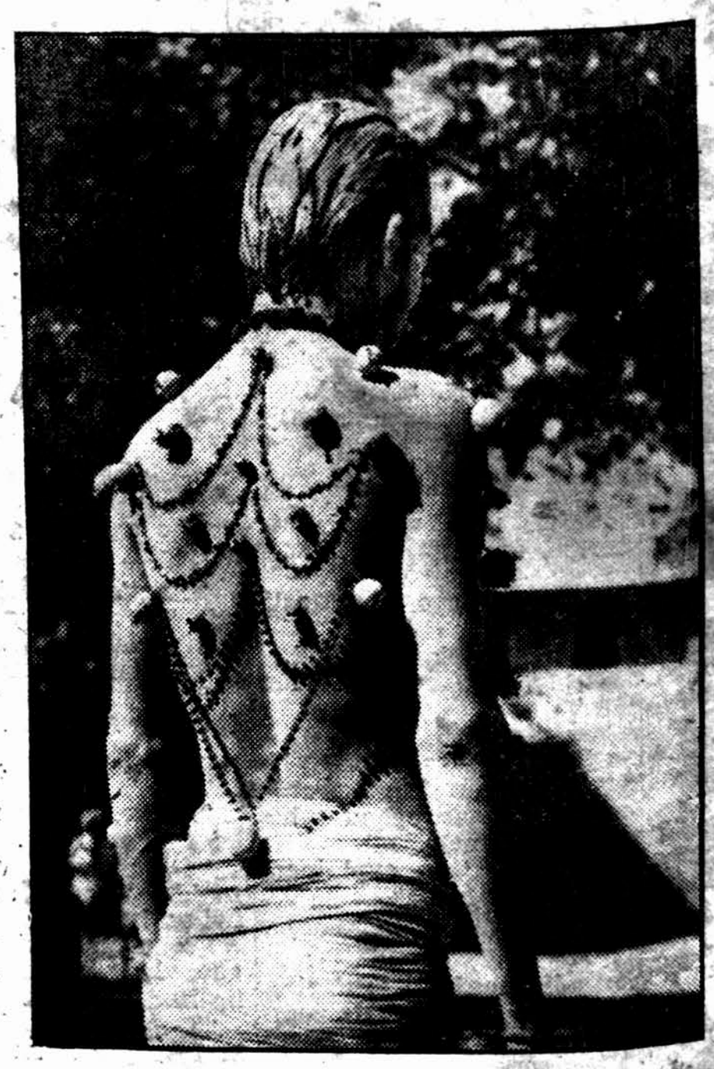
Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

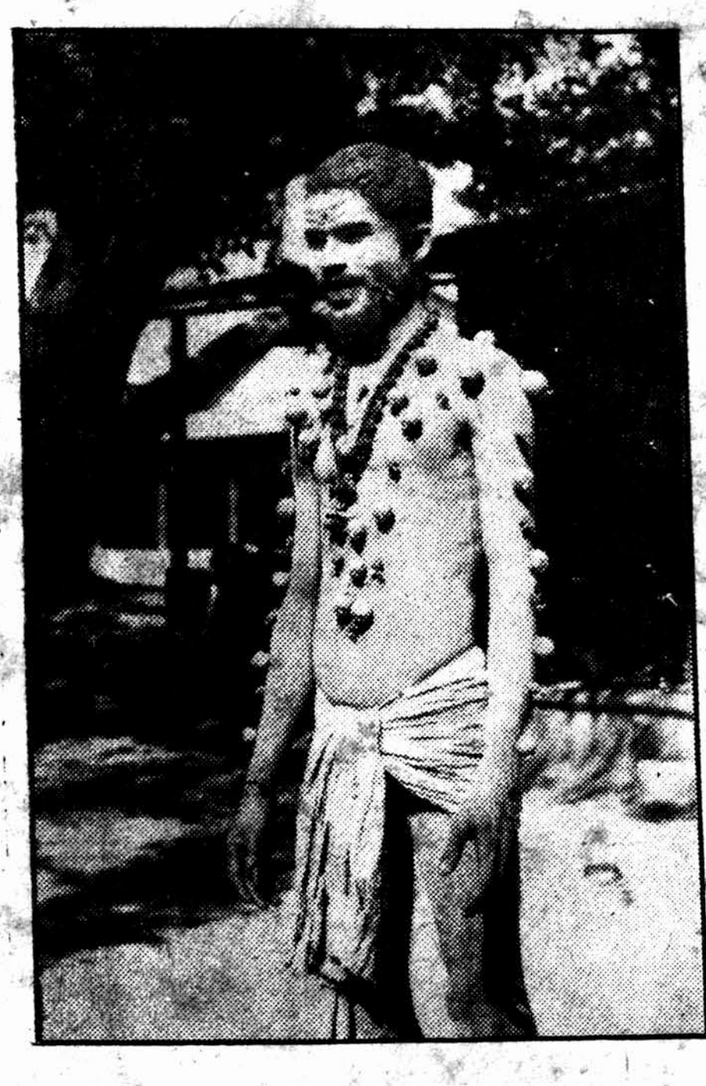


It is no easy job to be a Sadhu—a Man of God!

Apart from the spiritual aspect, a Sadhu, like a cinemactor, has to bother a lot about his correct make-up and proper rig-out. The left-hand picture above shows the Sadhu applying a paste of ash all over his body, which serves as the base. In the middle photo we see his assistants preparing the garlands, etc., which will adorn his torso. On the right side the Sadhu is giving a once-over to his face—and admiring himself in the tiny mirror.

THE SADHU STEPS OUT





On the first picture on the right (above) we see his assistant pinning red beads and yellow lemons on his body. Don't ask us how he stands such a daily ordeal. It is a trade secret. His back also is artistically adorned.

The first picture on the left shows him presenting himself to the final critical appraisal of his "chelas." Apparently everything is okay. And so our Sadhu steps out with his bowl and trident. He is surely worthy of your alms—and admiration!

Photos—B. Bhansali

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